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# HERALD INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE

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## Poindexter Insists He Told the Truth; Inouye Doubtful

**WASHINGTON** — Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter insisted Tuesday that he had testified "accurately, truthfully, based on my best recollections" about the Iran-contra affair. But one senator said there was still "this gnawing question" about whether he has told everything he knows.

"He has made it very clear that he withheld information from the president," said Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, as Admiral Poindexter neared the end of five days of testimony before the House-Senate investigating committee.

"He has withheld information from the secretaries of state and defense, and even from William J. Casey, the late CIA director," Mr. Inouye said. "He also withheld information from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and obviously withheld information from the Congress."

"And therefore," Mr. Inouye said, "there is this gnawing question that all of us have: 'He withheld any information from us at this moment?'" Mr. Inouye is chairman of the Senate investigating committee.

Mr. Inouye made his comments in a television interview during a break in the hearings.

Admiral Poindexter resigned as

## Greenspan Assures Congress Pledges to Resist Outside Pressure, Fight Inflation

**WASHINGTON Post Service**

**WASHINGTON** — Alan Greenspan, President Ronald Reagan's nominee for chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Tuesday at his confirmation hearings that he would guard the independence of the central bank and reject any "pressure" from the White House or Congress aimed at influencing monetary policy.

When asked by Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, if he could pursue a tight monetary policy this fall even if that might not fit with the Reagan administration's political goals, Mr. Greenspan told the Senate Banking Committee:

"Certainly, if the Senate confirms me, I will take an oath of office. And I take that oath seriously. My advice and actions may turn out to be wrong, but that certainly won't be because of political reasons."

Some critics of Mr. Greenspan's nomination have said he would find it difficult to resist pressure from the White House to keep interest rates low in order to spur economic growth, even if such a move risked higher inflation.

Mr. Volcker, meanwhile, in parting testimony after eight years at the helm of the central bank, pointed to encouraging signs in the U.S. economy, especially progress in reducing the nation's trade and budget deficits.

But Mr. Volcker, the chief architect of successful efforts to curb the rampant inflation that existed during the late 1970s, also warned a House subcommittee of the dangers of allowing inflation to re-emerge.

Mr. Greenspan echoed that view in simultaneous testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, saying he viewed the Fed's primary role as "achieving a stable, maximum economic growth" without "letting the inflation genie out of the bottle."

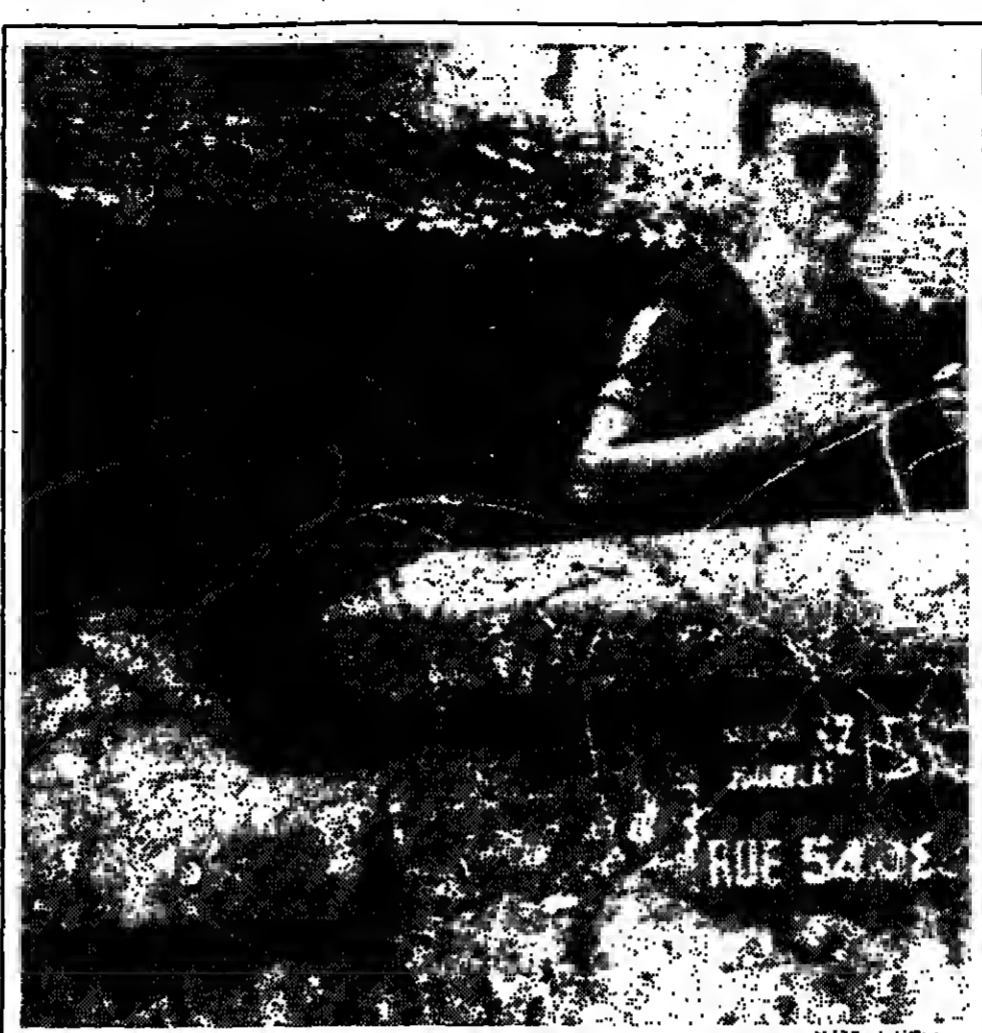
He said that the policies set by Mr. Volcker, who is scheduled to leave office Aug. 6, were "essentially on target" and expressed a determination to "follow" in his "footsteps."

Mr. Greenspan, a conservative economist, served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors from 1974-77 under the administration of President Gerald R. Ford.

He offered a generally optimistic view of global economic conditions. He said that the Third World debt situation "has improved quite dramatically" since 1982. "I hope we don't throw in the sponge too prematurely. The current course is slow, but working."

He also said that the nation's

See GREENSPAN, Page 13



**Tension Mounts for France in Lebanon**  
A French soldier wearing a flak jacket at his post inside the compound of the French Embassy in Beirut. Security measures at the mission have been tightened after the breaking of France's diplomatic relations with Iran. Thousands of pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists vowed to use terrorism against France during a rally on Tuesday in the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek. Page 6.

## 2 Kuwaiti Ships Flying U.S. Flag; Escorts Readied

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**KUWAIT** — U.S. flags were hoisted above two Kuwaiti tankers on Tuesday as the United States completed final preparations for naval escorts of vessels in the Gulf.

As U.S. ships prepared a protective convoy for the ships, the Soviet Union again proposed talks with the United States about the situation in the Gulf, but the proposal was rejected by Washington.

The U.S. flags were first raised on the Bridgeton, formerly known as the Al Rakkah, a 210,000-ton supertanker. A dozen people, all of them members of the ship's crew or its new owners, watched as the small U.S. flag was exchanged moments later for a larger, ensign-size American flag.

The flag ceremony was witnessed by a special pool of American reporters brought to the Gulf by the Pentagon late last week to monitor President Ronald Reagan's policy of bringing 11 Kuwaiti tankers under U.S. naval protection.

The American flag was raised on the second ship, the Gas Prince, after the Kuwaiti standard was lowered, according to the reports. The Gas Prince is a 43,604-ton gas carrier.

The two ships are among 11 Kuwaiti tankers that will carry U.S. captains and flags in a policy decision that has been criticized in Congress as having the potential for dragging the United States directly into the seven-year war between Iran and Iraq.

A flotilla of missile-armed U.S. warships was poised near the mouth of the Gulf to escort the two tankers.

U.S. officials in Washington said the Bridgeton and the Gas Prince would sail late Tuesday or early Wednesday on their three-day, 500-mile (800-kilometer) voyage to pick up crude oil at Kuwait's al-Ahmedi oil terminal in the northern end of the Gulf.

Iran has vowed to continue attacking vessels trading with Iraq, whatever flag they fly, if Iraqi planes go on attacking Iranian tankers.

Tel Aviv has deployed Chinese-made anti-ship missiles along the northern shore of the Strait of Hormuz, the gateway to the Gulf.

Shipping sources in Fujairah, in the United Arab Emirates, speaking on the condition that they not be named, told The Associated Press that the vessels might position themselves Tuesday to pass through the strait in daylight.

Once in the Gulf, the Bridgeton and the Gas Prince may have to run a gauntlet of Iranian gunboats, helicopter gunships, fighter-bombers and Revolutionary Guards in speedboats who have ambushed a dozen merchant ships in recent weeks.

The White House announced the decision to turn down a Soviet proposal for talks on the Gulf. Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the Reagan administration believed the UN Security Council was "the proper forum" for dealing with the Gulf conflict.

In Moscow, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Boris D. Fyadyshev, said earlier that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had sent a letter to Mr. Reagan saying the two superpowers had good prospects for cooperation in the area.

"The message says that some statements by the U.S. administration seem to be evidence of the American side's interest in connection with Soviet proposals on the Gulf," Mr. Fyadyshev said at a briefing.

"If this is a correct impression," he added, "then we would be prepared to discuss this issue with the United States more specifically in any format that is convenient for the president."

Mr. Fitzwater said that Mr. Gorbachev's letter, received Friday, was in reply to a letter that Mr. Reagan had sent to members of the UN Security Council urging support for a resolution seeking an end to the war.

The spokesman said Mr. Gorbachev's reply dealt primarily with the Gulf and was "generally positive."

See GULF, Page 6

## Klosk Britain Expels Bulgaria Envoy

**LONDON (Reuters)** — Britain said Tuesday that it is expelling Bulgaria's military attaché for activities incompatible with his diplomatic status, a phrase normally used to indicate spying.

A brief Foreign Office statement said that Colonel Ivan Pavlov Djambov, Bulgaria's only military attaché at the 177-member mission, had been "detected" within "the premises" of the mission.

The last incident involving Bulgarian-British relations occurred in 1978, when a dissident Bulgarian author, Georgi Markov, died after he was jabbed at a London bus stop with an umbrella that had a poisoned tip. Although no one was charged, it was widely believed among Western diplomatic sources that Bulgarian security services were behind the killing.



Ivan Pavlov Djambov

**GENERAL NEWS**  
■ A new TOW missile can defeat Soviet tank armor, the Pentagon announces. Page 2.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
■ British Petroleum, heavily in debt from its purchase of Standard Oil, will raise \$1.5 billion in a stock issue. Page 9.

Dow close: DOWN 19.77  
The dollar in New York:  
DM £ Yen FF  
LSBS 1.6025 151.75 6.1825

## Panel Report Is Unlikely to Fault Reagan

**By David S. Broder**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Leaders of the Senate panel investigating the Iran-contra affair say they expect that the panel's final report will not include a critical assessment of President Ronald Reagan's role.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, said in a statement Tuesday that "we may say he might have been more prudent, but I don't think we will say he was guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance."

Mr. Inouye said the committee report would avoid such judgments because "whenever our president is weakened and our country divided, our adversary takes advantage."

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, the committee vice chairman, said he felt Mr. Reagan's role was "largely a political question, and I'm not sure the committee has to judge how the president managed this event or that." He added: "We'll make some observations, but I don't expect the report to be highly critical because the facts speak for themselves."

The two senators said during the midday break in the hearings Monday that staff work on the report had begun, even though several important witnesses had yet to be heard. They predicted it would offer suggestions for improvements in National Security Council operations and perhaps endorse the creation of a single congressional committee to monitor intelligence agencies and covert operations.

But they knocked down the idea that the report would assess Mr. Reagan's responsibility for the affair or even go as far as the earlier Tower commission, appointed by Mr. Reagan, did in criticizing what it called the president's "management style."

[Their comments came as the congressional panels laid out a tentative schedule for the final round of witnesses. Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser, was expected to conclude his testimony Tuesday. The committees will not meet Wednesday.

[Admiral Poindexter is to be followed Thursday by Secretary of State

See REAGAN, Page 6

## Afghan Leader Says Soviet Pullout May Begin When 'Aggression' Stops

**Reuters**

**MOSCOW** — Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, said Tuesday that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from his country could only begin when all "outside aggression" had halted and Kabul was given firm guarantees that it would not resume.

General Najib made his comments after talks Monday with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

His remarks, analysts said, indicated that he and Moscow would continue to insist that Moslem guerrillas fighting his administration lay down their arms before there can be a political settlement in Afghanistan.

This would suggest that hopes are dwindling in Kabul and Moscow that any firm agreement on a proposed withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan can be reached at talks in Geneva.

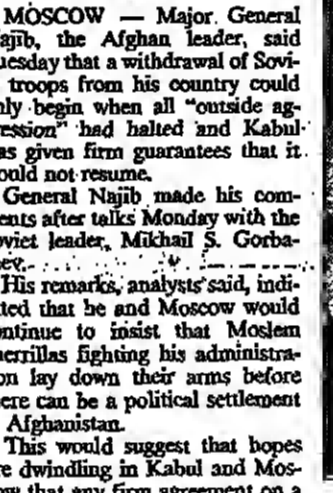
The talks, involving Afghanistan and Pakistan, are being mediated by the United Nations.

After the meeting Monday with Mr. Gorbachev, according to an official Soviet report, they agreed that Kabul's policy of national reconciliation should be pursued.

"A timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet forces can only be decided after the outside interference sponsored by the U.S. and its NATO allies is ended and there are firm guarantees that it will not be resumed," the Afghan leader said.

General Najib's talks with Mr. Gorbachev follow reports of intensified fighting in Afghanistan in which Soviet and Afghan forces have suffered increasing losses.

They have been especially hard hit this year by the rebels' use of



President Najib speaking on Tuesday in Moscow.

U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. Previously, Soviet forces had reduced their casualties by depending on air power.

The Kabul authorities have consistently contended that the Moslem guerrillas are simply bandits who could not survive if they were not supported by the West in waging an "undeclared war" on Afghanistan.

But there had been indications over recent months, including a cease-fire declaration, that Moscow and Kabul might be moving toward accepting a timetable allowing a phased Soviet pullout linked to reduced rebel activities.

General Najib contended Tuesday that his administration had made major advances with its national reconciliation policy, proclaimed last January, and said about 15,000 rebels had come over to the government side recently.

He reaffirmed an offer made in a speech in Kabul last week to include representatives of groups currently opposing his administration in a new coalition government. The coalition would be under a revised constitution that is now being debated.

Rebel leaders based in Pakistan have already rejected General Najib's offer of cabinet posts, which excludes the important interior, defense and foreign ministries.

## U.S. and Soviet Disagree On How to Revive Talks

**By Gary Lee**  
*Washington Post Service*

**MOSCOW** — U.S. and Soviet officials now agree that negotiations in Geneva on a medium-range missile accord have stalled in recent weeks, but they disagree over who is to blame and what should be done to revive momentum toward an agreement that could pave the way to a superpower summit meeting.

Significantly, Soviet sources in Moscow portray the Geneva talks to eliminate U.S. and Soviet missiles from Europe as already having resolved the most important military details. They assert that the last few snags are "artificial" and could quickly be cleared away if the Reagan administration would show the political will to do so.

The key to the Soviet approach seems to be a new willingness by the Kremlin to wait out the White House. Technically, this approach would appear to leave the Soviet side well positioned to force Washington to make the remaining concessions that would seal the accord.

U.S. officials assert that Moscow has suddenly and inexplicably called a halt to significant progress in the negotiations. They cite a slowdown at the Geneva talks and the absence of any response to invitations for the Soviet foreign minister

See GENEVA, Page 6

## Lively Tel Aviv Lures Young Jerusalemites

**By Thomas L. Friedman**  
*New York Times Service*

**TEL AVIV** — Longtime residents of this city like to say that the best thing about Jerusalem is the road to Tel Aviv.

And in the last few years, more and more young, secular and educated Jerusalemites seem to have begun to share that view.

Thousands of young nonreligious Israelis have migrated down the mountain from the holy world of Jerusalem to freewheeling and proudly secular Tel Aviv.

They say they were stifled by what they describe as Jerusalem's limited job opportunities and its Orthodox population, which makes up about one-third of the city's 330,000 Jewish inhabitants and is growing at the fastest rate in the city.

Zeev Chafetz, 39, an American-born Israeli author who just made the move, tried to explain the core difference between the two cities.

"Jerusalem was built on rock and Tel Aviv was built on sand," he said. "Jerusalem, with all

its history and religious traditions, is stronger than the people who live there. You live in Jerusalem on its terms. Tel Aviv reflects whatever the Israeli mood is at the time."

Mr. Chafetz added: "Twenty years ago, when I was a student in Jerusalem, there was an advertisement in the newspaper that Coca-Cola had come to Israel. So I went down to the supermarket and asked the lady for a Coke. She said, 'Sorry, it has not arrived in Jerusalem yet — only in Tel Aviv.'"

"She could see that I looked really disappointed, so to cheer me up she said, 'But don't worry, when the Messiah comes he'll come to Jerusalem first.' That sums it up: In Jerusalem they get the Messiah, but in Tel Aviv we get the Coke."

Erez Shachar, 25, was born and raised in Jerusalem, but after spending three years abroad he returned and found that he could no longer call Jerusalem home. He said Jerusalem and Tel Aviv were separated by a 45-minute drive and a 2,000-year-old state of mind.

"It was the atmosphere more than anything that put me off," Mr. Shachar said. "I feel choked in Jerusalem. I walk down the streets and see all the people dressed in black coats and I feel that I am in a religious city."

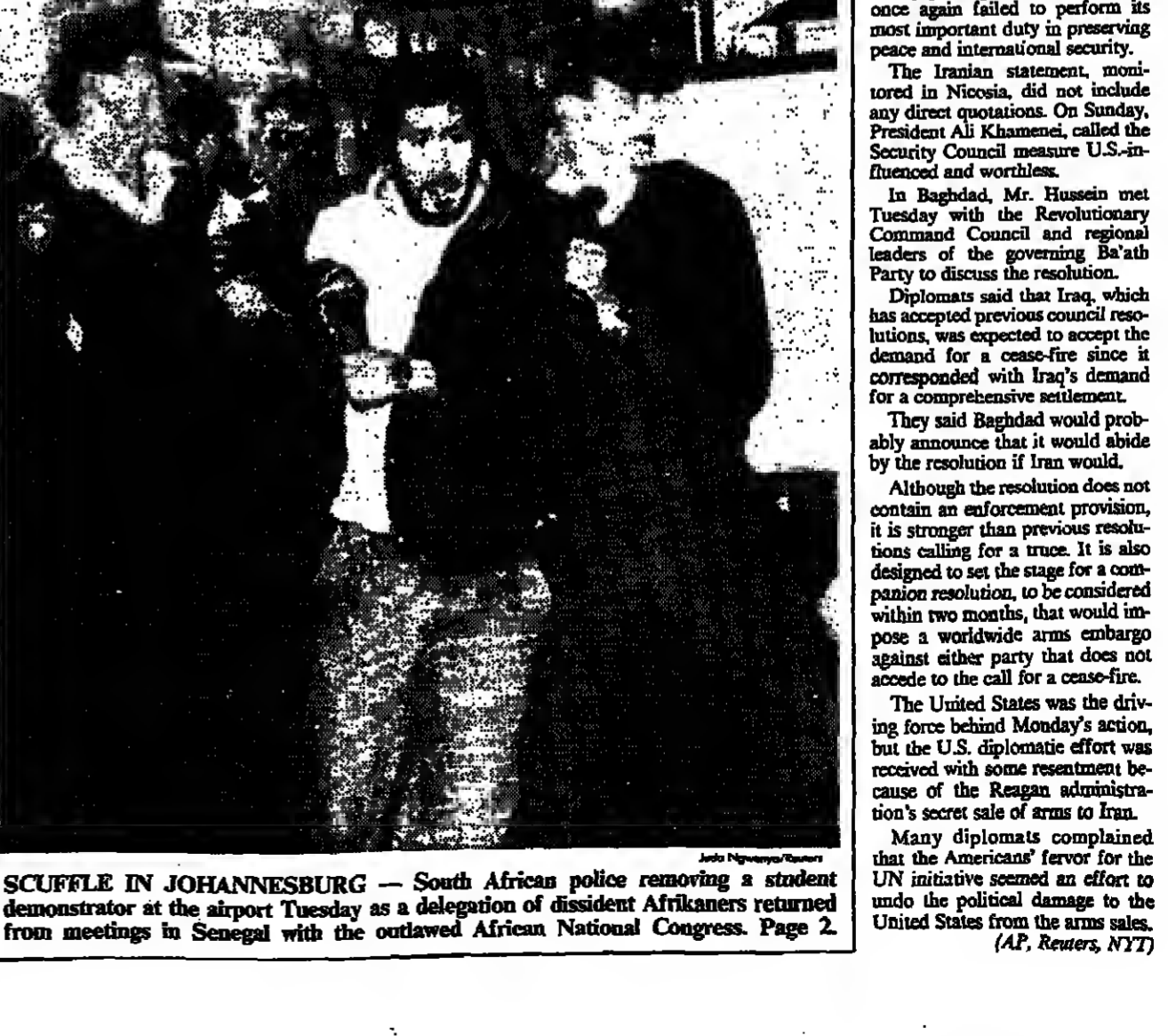
Because of the power of the deeply religious Orthodox population in Jerusalem, virtually no movie theaters or restaurants are allowed to open on Friday nights or until the sabbath is over on Saturday, which can be as late as 9 P.M., leaving precious little weekend. But many Tel Aviv residents go to discotheques every night until dawn.

"It is just not a young atmosphere in Jerusalem," said Mr. Shachar, who works at a computer company while studying at Tel Aviv University.

"In Tel Aviv," he said, "the nightlife is great. The beach is beautiful. Jerusalem is a dead city."

The Orthodox population in Jerusalem is expanding from its traditional neighborhoods

See TEL AVIV, Page 6



**SCUFFLE IN JOHANNESBURG** — South African police removing a student demonstrator at the airport Tuesday as a delegation of dissident Afrikaners returned from meetings in Senegal with the outlawed African National Congress. Page 2.



# Democrats Should Focus On Economy, Leaders Say

By Paul Taylor and David S. Broder

CLEVELAND — State chairmen of the Democratic Party say their candidates for the 1988 presidential race would be better off focusing on voters' concerns about the nation's economic future than on the Iran-contra affair.

With a year to go until their national convention, most say they doubt that "rule of law" and "decency in government" campaign appeals will retain a strong grip on the electoral's attention once the Iran-contra hearings fade from the television screen.

Those appeals were pivotal in Jimmy Carter's victory in the post-Watergate election of 1976, the Democrats' only presidential victory of the past two decades.

"Nobody is going to carry Ohio talking about Iran-contra," said James Ruvolo, Ohio Democratic chairman and host to the meeting of the Association of State Democratic Chairs last weekend.

"There will be 10 other issues before the first vote is cast in 1988 that will be more important," he said. "Jobs will be No. 1 and education will be No. 2, and everything else will be 10."

Richard Wiener, head of the association and chairman of the Michigan Democratic Party, said the affair would "revive a cynical tendency the public has not to trust Republicans," but most of his colleagues characterized the likely damage to the Republicans more modestly: as eliminating a positive rather than creating a negative.

"It has taken some of the glow away from Reagan," said Peter Kelly, chairman of the California Democratic Party, "and without that happening, whoever the Republican nominated could have run a four-month campaign."

State party chairmen who participated in a group discussion split generally along regional lines over how their candidates should craft their economic appeals—and their differences suggest that an economy with pockets of strength and weakness will complicate the "out" party's efforts to fashion a single economic message.

Chairmen from Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, where economies are shifting away from heavy industry, said that candidates could carry their states talking about an activist government with new programs to take on the problems of job loss. But party leaders in the Southern and Sun Belt states flinched at the notion of rhetoric that sounds too gloomy or policies that seem too expensive.

"People don't want to hear that in North Carolina," said Linda Ashendorf, vice chairman of that state's Democratic Party, as colleagues from Florida, California and New Jersey nodded in agreement. "The cities in my state have a 2 or 3 percent unemployment rate. The people still want to hear that it's morning again in America."

Perhaps because they are unsure of the right tone, the leaders said they think their greatest strength in 1988 will be the "messenger, not the message"—this despite the current lack of national stature by all of their candidates except the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

"Look how long it took the American people to embrace Ollie North," said Larry Yatch, chairman of the Pennsylvania party. "All of four days."

"The people want a tough, strong, take-charge individual, and from our talented field, someone will break out," said Laurence Kirwan, New York chairman.

# AMERICAN TOPICS

## Attacks by Pit Bulls Stir Clamor for Laws

Many cities and states, prompted by reports of pit bull attacks on people, are moving to ban or regulate the dogs. The New York Times reports. Officials who work with animals say it is the heaviest legal assault on a specific breed they can recall.

The term pit bull refers to a range of dogs with squat, muscular bodies and steel-trap jaws, descendants of the fighting bulldogs of 19th-century England. Known either as pit bull terriers or Staffordshire terriers, they were bred by crossing the bulldog with a terrier, possibly the fox terrier or one of the old breeds known as the white English or the black-and-tan terrier.

Pit bulls have a genetic history of being bred for combat with other animals or other dogs. The Humane Society of the United States says that since July 1983, pit bulls have been responsible for 20 of the 28 dog-bite deaths in the country, including all five this year, although they account for perhaps only one of every 100 American dogs. The society says that largely because of pit bulls, it has received inquiries from more than 600 communities about animal-control ordinances. But because of legal challenges, only about 10 of some 40 laws passed are still on the books. Many breeders say that properly trained pit bulls are no more dangerous than German shepherds or Doberman pinschers.

"We're seeing a growing propensity to have mean dogs in an age when we're increasingly distrustful of law enforcement," said a Humane Society spokeswoman. "But we're also seeing the general public less willing to put up with people who are unwilling to restrain their dangerous animals. Your right to own a vicious dog stops at my throat."

## Short Takes

Of the more than 400 native languages spoken in North America before the Europeans arrived, half have disappeared. A few are thriving, including Navajo, Eskimo and Chippewa. Many others are endangered, like Arapaho, with only a dozen speakers still living. But on the Kickapoo reservation in Kansas, a federal grant of \$143,000 is enabling 93 school pupils to study Kickapoo and take it home to revive among their elders. "They talk Kickapoo with the grandparents," said Debbie Wahwassuck, a school board member, "and our generation can listen in."



ERSATZ HEMINGWAY — Jack Waterbury, 57, of Key West, Florida, held up a mackerel and a barracuda that he caught after winning an Ernest Hemingway look-alike contest last weekend in Key West. The contest was held at a bar frequented by the writer.

## transit-rebuilding program, said the subways averaged 3,661,000 weekday riders at \$1 a fare through May, up 34 percent from a year earlier. It was the highest ridership since 1974, when the fare was 35 cents, but far below the years after World War II, when eight million people a day paid a five-cent subway fare.

A smaller proportion of Americans are going on picnics. In 1965, 60 percent of the people surveyed by the University of Maryland said they had picnicked in the preceding year. In 1982 and 1983, only 48 percent of those surveyed had done so. Sociologists attribute this to the rise of fast-food restaurants, smaller families, more people living alone and the growth of such competing activities as jogging.

## Japan Signs Pact to Join U.S. in SDI Research

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan signed an agreement on Tuesday, with secret protocols, for Japanese industry to participate in research on the U.S. anti-missile defense system, the Pentagon said. Japan joins Britain, West Germany, Italy and Israel in participating in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

## Approval Was Expected

John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Tokyo: The signing of the agreement ends more than two years of highly sensitive deliberations.

## U.S. Gun Lobby Wants Its Own Patron Saint

WASHINGTON — John M. Snyder, the chief lobbyist for the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, normally spends his time lobbying members of Congress about guns. But lately he has turned toward Rome.

## Further Resignation

Shoichi Saba, who resigned earlier this month as chairman of Toshiba Corp. to take responsibility for the sale to the Soviet Union, has also stepped down as chairman of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, The Associated Press reported Tuesday from Tokyo.

## Israel Overseas Radio Cut Off

JERUSALEM — Israeli overseas radio broadcast went off the air Tuesday for the first time for 12 years because of a 24-hour strike by journalists demanding more pay.

# 2-Tier Wage Scales Under Pressure in U.S.

## Airlines, Other Industries Confront Resentment and Declining Performance.

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — In 1983, when American Airlines instituted a wage scale for newly hired workers that was lower than that for other employees, executives at other airlines and in other industries thought it was a great idea. They reasoned that by taking the same approach they would be able to reduce their labor costs significantly without having to fight for major concessions from longer-term workers and their unions.

In the last four years, scores of companies, employing hundreds of thousands of workers, have adopted these so-called two-tier wage systems. But while the approach has indeed saved companies money, it has also created problems. The system has produced a resentful class of workers who in some cases are taking their hostility out on customers. It has generated friction between lower- and higher-paid employees. And at a time when unions have been on the defensive, the system has sparked a new wave of militancy.

As a result, companies are becoming more cautious about embracing two-tier pay structures. Lower pay scales are having second thoughts. Many, including American Airlines and Giant Foods Inc., have instituted major changes to appease indignant workers and to attract new ones.

Giant Foods, the supermarket chain based in Landover, Maryland, raised the hourly pay of workers in the lower tier by 70 cents last year and gave workers in the upper tier lump-sum bonuses rather than wage increases. This means that the pay of workers in the two tiers will merge in six or seven years. They would never have merged without the change, said Roger Olson, the Giant's vice president for personnel.

In a contract negotiated with its pilots' union in February, American Airlines agreed to reduce the wage gap by increasing the starting pay of new pilots by up to 29 percent. The contract also provided that newer employees covered by the lower pay scale would reach parity with the other workers in 10 years or when they reached captain. Under the old contract, the two pay scales merged in 17 years.

Two-tier systems may be under pressure, but with the increasing competition from deregulation and lower-cost nonunion or foreign companies, they are not going to disappear soon. Charles A. Pasciuto, American's vice president of employee relations, said the airline would keep its two-tier system as long as such carriers as Continental cut fares and maintain lower labor costs than established union carriers. "The market created it," he said.

Other executives in the airline industry, where two-tier pay systems are still the most prevalent, feel the same way. For the first time in recent history, the industry's average wages and benefits declined last year, to \$42,200 from \$43,200, according to George James, president of Airline Economics Inc., an aviation consulting group in Washington. American has 15,000 employees.

When management first proposed the wage plans, labor leaders often acquiesced. They realized that companies had to reduce their costs, and because their members, whose pay would not be affected, often did not care about what the new workers were paid, it seemed a painless concession to make.

But the rising number of second-tier union members care deeply. Succumbing to the pressure they have been exerting, the Association of Professional Flight Attendants is now trying to force American to do away with its two-tier system entirely.

Some labor experts think that over the longer haul, as the gap between the compensation of union and nonunion workers narrows, companies will gradually do away with the two tiers for skilled workers.

But Mr. Fisher said that but for jobs requiring less skill, such as those of flight attendants, two pay tiers may persist. He added, however, that if the unemployment rate continues to fall, companies may have no choice but to do away with two-tier systems altogether.

The lower-paid workers often do just what is required and no more, and sometimes refuse to help the higher-paid workers, according to company and union officials in the airline industry and others.

In a growing number of instances, two-tier systems have made it more difficult for companies to attract and retain workers. When the approach first came into wide use in 1983 and 1984, the unemployment rate was relatively high and a large pool of workers was willing to start at the lower pay. But now that unemployment is much lower, workers' attitudes have changed.

In the airline industry, where many carriers have been expanding rapidly, the quality of applicants for several jobs, including pilots, has begun to erode at companies with two-tier systems, according to some union and company officials.

This was a major factor in leading American Airlines to modify its two-tier system, said John Fisher, who has monitored the trend for the Congressional Research Service, which studies topics for Congress.

"They had to go back and offer more money," he said. "They were not getting the quality of pilots they wanted."

Union leaders are also coming under greater pressure to fight the two-tier approach.

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# Soviet Embassy Refuses Tokyo Police Access to Envoy in Technology Probe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TOKYO — The Soviet Embassy here rejected on Tuesday a Japanese request that one of its diplomats submit to police questioning about the possibility that aircraft computer technology was illegally transferred from Japan to the Soviet Union.

A police spokesman said the embassy told the Foreign Ministry that Yuri Pokrovski, a deputy trade representative, would not cooperate with the police.

"They told the Foreign Ministry it's a complete put-up job," the spokesman said.

An embassy spokesman called the investigation anti-Soviet harassment.

The police suspect a Japanese aircraft equipment company executive of having sold millions of dollars' worth of aeronautical technology to the Soviet Union since 1984.

A police official said it was not clear whether the executive would be arrested, since preliminary investigations were not complete.

An official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry who is familiar with the case said the executive, Minoru Shimizu, apparently sold Mr. Pokrovski a computerized flight management system that calculates fuel-efficient flight plans depending on wind speed and direction for pilots of Boeing 757s and 767s, among other secrets.

Mr. Shimizu, 55, is a former director of the export division of Tokyo Aircraft Instrument Co., which produced the program.

The police had also wanted to question Aeroflot airline official, Yuri Demidov, but he left Japan last year. They believe that Mr. Pokrovski is still in Japan.

Japan was already on the defensive about an illegal sale of technology to the Soviet Union by Toshiba Machine Co., which exported military sensitive propeller-milling equipment that U.S. officials say has allowed the Soviet Union to make quieter submarines and thus damaged Western security.

A trade ministry official and the police said Monday, however, that they did not believe the aircraft technology was defense-related, nor that the sale constituted a grave security risk.

In 1982-84, the ministry paid half of the \$500,000 research and development costs of Tokyo Aircraft Instrument Co. to develop the program, the official said. He also said the research project had not been entirely successful and the program was not complete.

Another ministry official said Tuesday that he was surprised that the Soviet Union would want the flight management system.

"It's not even as good as one that already existed, developed by NASA," the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the official said.

He added, "Yet police told me that the flight management system was the most valuable information that was sold to the Soviets."

(Reuters, NYT)

## Vote Against Toshiba

A defense subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives voted unanimously Tuesday to bar Toshiba Corp. products from shops on U.S. military bases, in retaliation for Toshiba Machine Co.'s sale to Moscow, United Press International reported from Washington.

# 747 Almost Touched Down Without Wheels

LONDON — Trans World Airlines is investigating a pilot's failure to put down the wheels of a jumbo jet until an air controller radioed a warning less than a minute before the plane was to land, officials said.

The Boeing 747, on a flight Friday from New York to London with 380 passengers, was 200 to 250 feet (60 to 75 meters) off the ground, approaching Heathrow Airport's main runway, when the controller noticed the captain had not lowered the landing gear on the aircraft, officials said Monday.

The pilot immediately aborted the landing. After making a steep climb and another approach, he landed safely, a spokesman for the Civil Aviation Authority said.

first officer and the flight engineer, were taken off duty and flown back to New York for an investigation, a TWA spokesman said. They were not identified.

Flight 701 was traveling at 160 mph (about 260 kph) and was 45 seconds to one minute from landing when the controller issued his warning, officials said.

"We are treating this as a very serious matter," said Charles Adams, vice president of TWA's international division. "This is the first time an incident like this has happened with TWA."

In discussing the incident, a spokesman of the Civil Aviation Authority explained that jetliner cockpits have lights "designed to tell the captain when his undercarriage is locked or otherwise."

The report of the incident occurred as a series of near-accidents

and other problems has been plaguing Delta Air Lines, the focus of a special U.S. government inspection.

In the past three weeks, Delta planes have caused at least two near-collisions with other aircraft, landed on the wrong runway, landed at the wrong airport and come perilously close to crashing into the Pacific Ocean because of a pilot's mistake.

And in Sacramento, California, Federal Aviation Administration officials said they were investigating another near collision involving a Delta jet. They said an airliner and a private plane nearly collided Sunday about 15 miles south of the Sacramento airport. Neither pilot appeared to have violated any laws and both were using visual flight rules, an official said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Getting to the Source

Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah elicited from Rear Admiral John Poindexter on Monday a statement that the decision to explore an opening to Iran 1979 was the president's and not the product of serious study and review. Evidently Mr. Hatch meant to be establishing Mr. Reagan's capacity for staying on top of policy in his own government. Actually he was establishing the president's responsibility for the basic flaw of the Iran-contra affair, the source from which all else flowed.

Of course, it was reasonable for the U.S. government to be looking to establish a better relationship with Iran and to explore any openings toward moderation that were possible. But the judgments made and the arrangements entered into on the basis of having read some of the most exploitative elements in Iran as "moderates" all but define the problem. It was thought that if these fake moderates were carefully cultivated, they could either (depending on your reading of the president's purpose) produce the hostages or restore a hostile Iran to a political and strategic situation consistent with the American interest.

At this point it should be evident that the narrower purpose, of dealing with certain elements in Tehran in order to get back the hostages, was quickly discredited. The few hostages who were released were quickly replaced by new Americans seized in Lebanon. That Admiral Poindexter destroyed the presidential finding which authorized

such an exchange suggests that he came to understand the futility of this exercise.

The United States was not able to make a good test of the broader purpose of the Iran opening, to explore avenues for moderating Iranian policy. But a full-fledged test subsequently was made by France — to which, by the way, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini owed a great debt for his hospitality in his years of exile. As Flora Lewis of *The New York Times* usefully recalls ("With Iran, Shady Deals Don't Pay," *IHT*, July 21), the French, seeking to "normalize" relations with Iran, kicked out another Iranian exile, a rival to the ayatollah, and settled a third of a billion dollars upon Iran in partial repayment of an old loan. The Iranians responded by giving refuge in their Paris embassy to an embassy translator (not a diplomat) wanted for questioning in last year's terrible bombings in Paris, and it was this that triggered the current explosive crisis in French-Iranian relations.

In light of the centrality of the opening to Tehran, it is especially unfortunate that the congressional committees apparently do not intend publicly to question Michael Ledeen. As the first American to discuss an opening to Iran with the Israelis and the first to meet with a supposedly moderate Iranian, Manucher Ghorbanifar, Mr. Ledeen is in a unique position to inform Congress about the launching of the policy whose crash is absorbing its attention day after day.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Reflag the Satellites?

With the space shuttle grounded, so are many American space cargoes. Into the vacuum created by NASA's mismanagement the Soviet Union has now stepped with an offer to launch American communications satellites at cut-rate prices. Can the United States afford to accept it? For commercial users of space the offer is almost too good to be true. To put a two-ton communications satellite into geosynchronous orbit, the Russians ask \$30 million, about half the going rate. They promise full confidentiality and competitive rates on insurance. "Your Fast Track to the Stars," runs the ad for the Soviet Proton rocket service.

Launching so many of their own satellites probably creates economies of scale permitting the Soviet Union to offer such cheap rates without great loss. It gains hard currency and visibility abroad. Launching American satellites highlights its strength and America's weakness.

That is why the State Department is strongly tempted to block the idea, by invoking a law that bans transfer of satellite technology to the Soviet Union. Another reason is that American rocket makers hope to offer commercial launch services when they resume production in a few years. Users may by then have come to expect rock-bottom Soviet rocket prices.

On the other hand, it is hard to deny

American space users the benefit of so cheap a service. The Russians could probably learn little of value from launching American communications satellites, provided they give acceptable guarantees not to pry into the launch packages.

The United States landed in this dilemma because for years both the executive and Congress neglected NASA's disastrous space policy. The space agency wanted, above all, to advance the space shuttle. It discouraged further production of most expendable rockets, forcing everyone to put all his space eggs in the shuttle basket. That left no transport at all after the Challenger disaster.

Both military and commercial space activities could have been crippled by NASA's policy. But so far the reconnaissance satellites already in orbit have sufficed, and fiber optics have reduced the expected need for communications satellites. America's situation is not so desperate; it can take or leave the Soviet offer. The decision can turn on the state of Soviet-American relations when Moscow makes a specific launch offer.

To be faced with the dilemma at all shows how minimally NASA's shuttle policy has served the national interest. More vigorous efforts to foster a commercial launch industry would be the best way to prevent more such embarrassment.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Against the Fear Iran Inspires

Ought America to undertake the risks attendant on naval intervention in the Gulf for what may prove at best a purely symbolic victory? If the convoying succeeds, the benefits that accrue may prove very large. Iran exercises the influence it does in the Gulf region by fear alone, a fear fueled by the military menace it levels at its weaker Arab neighbors. That menace is trivial when set against the force available to all the non-Gulf states it has succeeded, by its egomaniacal conduct, in making its enemies. They include not only France, Britain and the United States, but the Soviet Union. Iran has painted itself diplomatically into a corner, yet continues to behave like a regional, and lawless, superpower. If a real superpower cow explodes its pretensions, the result will be of benefit to the whole region, to the principle of free navigation everywhere and to Soviet-American relations at a critical moment.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

remarkable victory. But although he certainly deserved credit for restoring the confidence of investors in Portugal during his term as prime minister, the rapid expansion of the economy during the last 13 months also owes much to a fall in the value of the dollar and of oil. His new term of office may not be attended by such good fortune. There is, however, a good chance that it will be longer, and that in itself is good for Portugal.

— The Independent (London).

The victory of the Social Democratic Party led by Anibal Cavaco Silva is a famous one by any standard. It is the first time, not only since the 1974 Revolution put an end to 48 years of right-wing dictatorship, but this century, that a democratically elected political party has won an overall parliamentary majority. Portugal has at last been given the political stability that will permit its still relatively backward economy to be modernized and to become fully competitive within the European Community.

— The Financial Times (London).

### Colorful, but Darning

Among the many witnesses expected to testify during the hearings into the Iran-contra arms scandal, Robert Owen was not initially regarded as a major actor. But he has provided details about a covert operation that reached from darkened street corners into the White House itself.

Mr. Owen described how he moved back and forth between working officially for the Reagan administration and serving unofficially as Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North's courier to the contra rebels in Nicaragua, taking them everything from money to maps to medicines to arms. The game was exciting, to hear Mr. Owen tell it. Exciting but illegal.

We were struck by the similarity between Mr. Owen's testimony and the colorful detail provided by another minor character in the Watergate hearings, Anthony Ulasewicz. A retired New York police detective who acted as a bagman for the Nixon administration's plumbers unit, Mr. Ulasewicz was regarded as little more than comic relief when he testified before a Senate committee. But the colorful activities he described would, ultimately, help bring down a president.

— The Los Angeles Times.

### Portugal Votes for Stability

Just over half the Portuguese who voted last year support the center-right Social Democrats led by Anibal Cavaco Silva. Mr. Cavaco will now be able to form a majority, one-party administration. The Portuguese have not only observed the need for a period of stability, they have done something rarer: voted to bring one about.

Mr. Cavaco's mixture of cheerless prophecies and self-congratulation has won him a

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## OPINION

# Turn Left Off Wall Street Into Red Square

By Charles McC. Mathias Jr.

WASHINGTON — "When you live among wolves, you must howl like a wolf," Lenin wrote in 1921, justifying business partnerships with the "imperialist bandits" of the West as indispensable to Russia's economic resurrection from the ravages of revolution and war. He argued that "these retreats to state capitalism" are indispensable to secure the means of production and commodities so that "we shall stand so firmly on our own feet that no capitalist enemies can overthrow us."

Under the seemingly more self-assured glow of glasnost, Soviet leaders may have come full circle. They are again contemplating the strategic possibilities of commercial partnerships with the West — now less for reasons of national metamorphosis and survival than for simple economic advantage.

Most promising for American business is the Soviet Union's developing interest in joint ventures with the West. These were discussed when, with other directors of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, I visited Moscow last February and met General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and other officials.

Vladimir Kamenetsev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission on External Economic Affairs, explained that the new policy responds to disappointment with the Ministry of Foreign Trade's record in promoting exports. Even there, in basic exports such as fuel, coal, gas and timber has weakened. Indeed, the role of exports in the

economy in general is seen as out of balance. The government realizes that it is not efficient for the Soviet Union to produce everything. It would make more sense to have some imports that can be more economically produced elsewhere. As a result, more than 20 ministries and offices, along with 67 large enterprises, have been given direct access to foreign markets. Where appropriate, special firms have been created to pursue foreign trade activities.

To date, most of the activity has involved drafting administrative measures. Putting these measures to work by plant managers is next. Indeed, encouraging plant managers is central to the new plans. Years ago, the drain on plant resources and the red tape involved in production for export made it unpopular with Soviet plant managers, and they would fight off export orders. Now there is a special tax rate for earnings in foreign exchange — specifically in dollars — creating realistic, effective incentives. Soviet managers will now have to fight to get such orders.

A typical joint venture will be structured with a 51 percent Soviet share and 49 percent foreign participation. Foreign capital contributions may include know-how, equipment, technology and similar assets. The Soviet capital contribution may include real estate, buildings and the labor force. All ventures will be based in the Soviet Union. These ventures would produce for both the

domestic and foreign markets. At present, the Soviets are using much of their convertible currency to buy equipment. Their goal is eventually to produce such equipment themselves and reduce the drain on foreign exchange.

The Soviet Union will not provide foreign currency to finance joint ventures. Neither will joint ventures interfere with the country's overall planning or operations. If, on the other hand, a venture is able to earn foreign currency, there will be no tax on a partner's share when it is reinvested. Any surplus can be transferred out of the country and will be taxed at a rate of 30 percent after the first two years.

An example of such an enterprise is the Soviet-Japanese venture to produce "marine beef" out of fish. The plan is to market half the production domestically and the other half abroad. Mr. Kamenetsev estimates that all capital will be recovered in about five years.

The Finance Ministry can reduce tax rates and provide other incentives to joint ventures. The only requirement is that such economic cooperation be mutually beneficial.

In order to integrate the controlled prices of a planned economy with the market prices of a free-enterprise economy, the Foreign Trade Ministry will buy the products of a joint venture just as if they were those of an ordinary private consumer. It will pay the full world market price. If the purchase is made for resale in domestic markets, the product will be priced at a fixed sum that reflects social goals, with the difference representing a state subsidy. And a joint venture will have the freedom to determine where it will purchase its raw materials and other supplies.

The cost of labor will be determined at prevailing Soviet rates. Labor questions will be settled in accordance with Soviet labor law.

In 1983, echoing Lenin's argument (but for a vastly changed country), Mr. Gorbachev told an American trade delegation: "If we are to have genuinely stable and enduring relationships capable of ensuring a lasting peace, they should be based, among other things, on well-developed business relationships."

In joint ventures, Soviet planners have constructed, on paper at least, an interesting amalgam of capitalist opportunities within socialist necessities. Whether or not the experiment is the seed of Mikhail Gorbachev's "enduring relationships" or simply a revisiting of Lenin's "necessary retreat" to capitalism, it will make for interesting business.

The program's success should not be taken for granted. But Moscow seems determined to make it work, and it is anxious for the foreign exchange and technology it may attract. This may not guarantee quick profits, but it justifies cranking up the corporate jet for a flight to Moscow to assess the potential for doing business in a new environment.

The writer, who now practices law, is a former Republican senator from Maryland. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.



# A U.S. Negotiator: Has Gorbachev Changed His Mind?

By Max M. Kampelman

The writer, a counselor to the State Department, is head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

WASHINGTON — In recent days, Soviet officials, most notably his Geneva counterpart, Yuli M. Vorontsov, have accused the United States of erecting last-minute obstacles to an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces, or INF. (See "In Moscow, Impatience on Missiles," *IHT* July 15, by Yuli M. Vorontsov.) There are new obstacles, but they are not due to American positions. Our positions are consistent with principles we have espoused since INF negotiations began in 1981, and represent a fair, balanced treatment of the rights and interests of both sides. The problem is an inexplicable decision by the Soviets to drag their feet.

After 28 months of talks, our differences have been significantly narrowed. We have reached agreement on the basic outline of an accord — reduction by both sides to 100 warheads on longer-range INF missiles worldwide, with none in Europe.

America is prepared to agree to such a first step, although we would prefer to eliminate these missiles completely. We have also agreed to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate U.S. and Soviet shorter-range INF missiles worldwide.

Recent efforts to build on this common ground were productive until the last few weeks. Since then, the Soviet effort in Geneva has come to a virtual halt. This is true not only in terms of INF but also in the START negotiations on strategic arms.

Mr. Gorbachev has said the issue of

strategic arms is the "root problem"; we agree. He agreed with President Reagan at Geneva, and again at Reykjavik, that 50 percent reductions should take place. Yet, although we introduced a START treaty in Geneva nine weeks ago, the Soviets have yet to give us their own treaty. We wonder if Mr. Gorbachev has changed his mind. The remaining problems in all areas cover third country systems. They obviously cannot affect existing patterns of cooperation with our allies either.

In five years of negotiation, the Soviets never proposed limits on the German Pershing or the warheads for them. They made no such demand even as recently as George Shultz's trip to Moscow in April. Now, at the eleventh hour, this demand suddenly appears.

**Moscow inexplicably has begun dragging its feet. The problems remaining in Geneva can be solved, but only if the Soviet side gets back to business.**

One must ask, who is erecting last-minute obstacles to agreement? Another Soviet "obstacle" concerns the manner of conversion — physically changing a missile limited by a treaty to another type of missile. Let me note that if Moscow agreed to our proposal for the global elimination of INF missiles (longer range and shorter range), one key type of conversion becomes impossible: shorter-range American Pershing-1Bs, to which Pershing-2s could be converted, would be banned.

Since the Soviets have not yet accepted that proposal, our draft treaty provides that those INF missiles scheduled for elimination be destroyed or converted. Both sides would have the right to choose how they eliminate their missiles. Either way, the systems would cease to exist; the other side could verify it on-site inspection. Conversion has long been an accepted means of meeting arms control limits. If the Soviets for some reason do not want to permit conversion in this case, we can deal with the problem by going to zero.

A third "obstacle" concerns location: where the United States would be allowed to deploy its remaining 100 longer-range INF missiles after the conversion of a treaty (assuming we do not go down to zero). The Soviets want to bar U.S. deployment in Alaska, since missiles there could reach Soviet territory. This issue arises only because the Soviets insist that both sides retain 100 warheads on these missiles rather than eliminate them, as America and virtually every other country under the Warsaw Pact would prefer. With zero, the problem would disappear.

Because of the range, mobility and transportability of the SS-20s, their deployment anywhere in Soviet Asia constitutes a threat to our allies in Asia and Europe, which we consider equivalent to a threat against ourselves. We cannot agree to bar the United States from countering such a Soviet threat. Mr. Gorbachev, in proposing at Reykjavik that our 100 be in the United States, did not mention Alaska, so again the question arises of just who is raising last-minute obstacles.

Mr. Gorbachev stated recently that the Soviet Union is, in fact, ready to eliminate the final 100 INF warheads and invoke the "zero option," but only if the United States removes its nuclear-capable aircraft from the Far East. But what we are negotiating is intermediate range missiles, and the United States has no INF missiles in the Far East. The nuclear-capable aircraft he would have us remove are dwarfed in number by Soviet nuclear-capable aircraft, which would not be limited by Mr. Gorbachev's proposal.

Finally, the Soviets claim that

NATO is trying to undermine an INF agreement, by modernizing its remaining nuclear stockpile and by linking INF to battlefield nuclear weapons and conventional forces.

With regard to the former, NATO decided in 1983 to reduce unilaterally its stockpile of nuclear weapons in Europe to 4,600, on the lowest level of the Reykjavik guidelines, and we continue to push ahead to ensure that NATO retained a robust deterrent. So NATO decided not upon a buildup, as the Soviets assert, but on a build-down.

As for linkages, it is the Soviets who have insisted on linking an INF agreement to accords in other areas, and America has argued for concluding an INF pact with no linkages. That remains our position.

The United States has continually been the side that pressed the pace in these negotiations. We were the first to call for negotiations; we had the first proposal on the table when they began in 1981, and the first when they resumed in 1985 after the Soviet walk-out. We were the first side to table a draft INF treaty on the basis of the Reykjavik guidelines, and we continue to push ahead as our two sides work to complete a joint treaty text.

Unfortunately, the Soviets seem to be putting on the brakes. They have raised the last-minute issue of the German Pershing and have held back vital details of their position on verification. Not only have they refused to face up to the key remaining issues in INF, they are not addressing START reductions or seriously facing the other central elements in our relationship, such as human rights and regional issues.

We remain committed to concluding verifiable arms reduction agreements in Geneva as soon as it can be done. We are ready to address remaining issues in a constructive manner. But we must ensure that, in our desire for accords, we do not succumb to last-minute Soviet tactics designed to produce agreements not in our security interests. The Soviets should not mislead our position is based on well-considered and long-held principles. It is the result of extensive consultations with friends and allies. We will not be diverted from our approach.

I am pleased that my Soviet colleague offered his views to an American audience and that our press printed those views. I intend to offer my views to the Soviet press for publication and hope they will reciprocate.

The New York Times

the CIA officer quoted above says of the contra: "They're our equivalent for Central America of Franklin Roosevelt's WPA" or Works Progress Administration, the '30s job program. They're giving hungry peasants a chance to make some money. These are risks, but what do these kids know about what they are getting into?"

The contra sooner or later will go the way of past U.S.-supported guerrillas in the Ukraine, Albania, Tibet, China, Indochina and too many other places. The American public will not go to war to put the contra in power; they will prove unable to seize power alone. A lot of bloodletting will end in nothing.

Mr. Casey's project for a privately owned "self-sustaining, stand-alone" secret service, and his willingness to go along with arms sales to Iran even though Iran was not freeing hostages, all in order to raise money to pay for the contra "enterprise," amounted to trying to recreate an OSS to do what he could not make the CIA do.

Yet the reason the CIA disapproved him is that 1987 is not 1942. Mikhail Gorbachev is not Adolf Hitler. Nicaragua is not Vietnam. It is not occupied France nor is Czechoslovakia invaded by the Wehrmacht.

History is a dangerous constraint if you have lost track of the passage of time, and fail to acknowledge that history is process — that there is not now. Policies conceived in terms of yesterday's failures merely open the way to failure again.

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# For Kuwait to Lower Its Flag Is a Blow to the Arab Spirit

IF many Americans are wary of seeing their flag go up over Kuwait oil tankers in the Gulf, many Arabs are equally uncomfortable about seeing the flag of a sovereign Arab state go down.

How ironic that an Arab state should seek to protect its cash income by turning to the United States — the country Arab oil producers boycotted in 1973, the country we condemn for supporting Israel and criticize for selling arms to Iran. That Kuwait has also asked the Soviets and the Chinese for help is only to assert that dealing with three devils somehow negates the danger of dealing with one.

I have always viewed a flag as something precious, a symbol not only of sovereignty but of one's very identity. I have always thought that flags were to be defended to the end, and were surrendered only after battling with all one's resources, energy and will.

Do Kuwaitis appreciate what the flagging means? What happened to the hundreds of billions of dollars spent on armaments by the Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council? What are those weapons being used for, if not to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity — and flags — of member states? What happened to the ability of one Arab state to call on other Arab states to help defend it? Kuwait is a small country, with plenty of cash reserves, close defense links with its Gulf partners and excellent relations with other Arab countries. It should not have to resort to

the protection of foreign powers. If an unprovoked that foreign protection is needed to maintain freedom of international navigation in the Gulf. If this were so, foreign powers should have offered their flags five years and hundreds of maritime attacks ago.

Freedom of navigation is important but not more important than national sovereignty. Income from oil is important, but not more important than ensuring that future Arab generations can look upon their national identities with the same certitude with which they look upon their national income.

We should perhaps talk about flagging our souls, or our children, or the memories of our ancestors, or something more poetic than big, smelly oil tankers. I am convinced that flagging is not the answer — and that freedom of navigation is not the question.

These are mere symptoms of a wider Third World dilemma about the essence of nationhood, of political and human rights, of the quality of relations with one's neighbors, of the strength of one's individual and collective identity, and of being able to call on one's own people to defend one's land.

Kuwait is, in this sense, the tip of the iceberg. This is why I look with dismay at the flagging of Kuwaiti tankers, and wonder if they shouldn't pay less attention to our tankers and more to our flags.

— Rami G. Khouri, a former editor of the Jordan Times, writing from Amman for *The Washington Post*.

# IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1912: Torture Described**  
SEOUL — Vivid descriptions of the tortures, alleged to have been employed by Japanese officials to extort confessions implicating the American missionaries as instigators or accessories in the alleged plot against the Comra. Teasdale's life, as furnished in the testimony which the Korean defendants gave with remarkable fearlessness, under searching cross-examination by the Presiding Judge Tanaka. The pressions have repudiated those confessions in detail, the great majority testifying in open Court that under torture they finally assented to the questions propounded by the police. This sensational tale of torture, forming as it does a serious indictment of Japanese administration in Korea, seems to have made no impression upon the Court officials, though the law in Japan does not permit torture.

**1937: Guest of Hitler**  
BERLIN — Chancellor Adolf Hitler combined a veiled gibe with a friendly gesture towards Soviet Russia when Konstantin Yermeyev, now Soviet Ambassador to Germany, presented his credentials in a ceremony at the Führer's mountain chalet at Berchtesgaden [on July 21]. The Chancellor went out of his way to make his guest feel at home. He invited him to breakfast and lunch and personally showed him about the chalet. In their formal remarks both Mr. Yermeyev and the Führer spoke of the desirability of "normal relations" between Germany and Soviet Russia in the interest of their common good of world peace. Each said he would assist the other in carrying out the tasks outlined. Yet Chancellor Hitler also hinted at the Nazi charge that Soviet Russia is guilty of violation of the non-intervention agreement.

كلمة من الأصل

OPINION

# Buried Alive on This Rock Where Tourists Now Shuffle

By George F. Will

**ALCATRAZ ISLAND**—Across the cold water with the killing current, somewhere in San Francisco, lives an 82-year-old man who in 1934 arrived by railroad car at this rock in San Francisco Bay. He was chained to other convicts, including Al Capone. They had crossed the United States in barred railroad cars that were put on a barge and floated out to Alcatraz.

Thus was Alcatraz theatrically inaugurated as a federal "correctional facility." But it was one that had nothing to do with correction. It had much to do with the glorification of J. Edgar Hoover, who understood that when

**Hard men were made to suffer because they had made others suffer.**

wind through the prison's crevices, all provide a surreal sound track for a movie without movement, confinement with no purpose other than confinement, a torture of unrelieved sameness.

Alcatraz was closed in 1963, just as increasing crime was stimulating Americans' impatience with rehabilitation as an aspiration. When Attorney General Robert Kennedy closed Alcatraz, he cited its high cost per prisoner, and its emphasis on retribution rather than rehabilitation. But the fact that the closing pained J. Edgar Hoover probably pleased Mr. Kennedy.

In 29 years as a federal prison, Alcatraz was never filled to its 336 capacity. It handled approximately 1,500 inmates. Now on a summer day, 4,000 tourists visit it, so this is a suitable season for saying something appreciative about the admirable government agency that maintains it, the National Park Service.

Ranger John Martini exemplifies the service. He is a fountain of information about the history of Alcatraz back to its pre-Civil War role as a fort, and he brings an attractive moral seriousness to the task of historic preservation. He is offended by the "Alcatraz Swim Team" sweatshirts sold along Fisherman's Wharf. On the hard ground of Alcatraz, hard men were made to suffer because they had made others suffer. It is, he thinks, disrespectful of all participants in this moral drama — to the brutal as well as their victims — to treat this place as an amusement.

In a fine use of oral history, the Park Service taped 80 hours of conversations with former guards and inmates (including the 82-year-old who remembers "Machine Gun" Kelly as a bore). The interviews have been condensed into a 40-minute tape that guides visitors on a walking tour of a place that can be chilly on a July morning, and must have been unimaginably cold on New Year's Eve, when sounds of merriment at the Yacht Club wafted across the water to torment the inmates.

American tourists, do dress oddly, but they are oddly earnest, seeking edification as well as fun, and they find it here. As they listen to the tapes, the only sound is the shuffle of shoes echoing through the cell blocks. The visitors emerge blinking and drawing deep breaths to dispel the sense of being buried alive — which was, after all, the point of Alcatraz.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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# The Reviewer You Read Is Badly Read

By Richard Eder

**LOS ANGELES**—After having been for a good part of my life a well read person, I am now a badly read person. This would not be much to announce except that the change took place five years ago and coincided with my becoming a book critic.

It is a well known or at least a much propagated fact that nobody hates war as generals do, whether because they have fought one and know it to be hell, like Sherman, or because they haven't fought one and worry about the wear and tear on weapons, budgets and textbook tactics. What is less well known — largely, of course, because it occurs in a far more obscure occupation — is that no one reads less than book reviewers.

Or so it seems. When I was doing other things, I was aware mainly of the books I had read or was about to read. For the last five years I have been continually aware of the books I have not read and shall never get a chance to read.

It never used to be that everyone I met would ask: "What do you think of the latest Pynchon, or Oates, or Robert Hughes on Australia? Now they do and I answer, 'I don't know, I haven't read them.'"

Answering "I don't know" on a daily basis does little for one's self-esteem. Ask someone who has spent a life as a professional fisherman if he doesn't get sick of catching fish and the answer is likely to be, "It's the fish I don't catch that sicken me." Well, my catch is the

MEANWHILE

books that pour in, 50 or 60 each week. This is not in itself a major problem, except physically. Still, publishers seem to have discarded their more impregnable and life-threatening forms of packaging, and a couple of libraries are happy to cart away the gross accumulations. In fact, it is no real pain but something of a relief to open a package and find things that make no conceivable demands, such as the following:

"Blood in the Streets: Investment Profits in a World Gone Mad" by James Dale Davidson and Sir William Ross-Mogg. A sort of Chicken Little guide for skywatching, it can safely be ignored by your

average literary reviewer who, by the nature of the trade, will never have to worry about losing his or her investments.

McGraw-Hill's "Sneak Preview: Selected Chapters of Upcoming Novels." The reviewer not only can pass this one by, he probably is honor-bound to do so.

"Skin Secrets. A Complete Guide to Skin Care for the Entire Family." With sections on "Non-Acne Problems of the Young," "Black Skin — Some Good News and Some Bad News" and "Winter Itch — The Problems of Dry Skin." Book reviewers, notoriously, have no skin.

"The English Dog at Home." Lavishly illustrated interviews with the Right People and their Right Dogs. Among them: Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk, with Muffin, Misha, Muffin, Molly, Mitz, Millie, Mumbo, Bessie and Lara. You think of Yeats's rich fleas, who bought a "nice square dog, no sort of scratching dog."

That list of dogs was fun to do. It could be 10 times as long and still be fun to do, although nobody would want to read it. But I have another list, and this one hurts:

"Mary and the Giant" by Philip Dick. An early and revealing novel by this later master of what we too narrowly categorize as science fiction.

"Tremor" by Adam Zagajewski. A brief selection from one of Poland's leading poets. An example of what is uncommon and precious: poetry erupting out of sheer need.

"Landscape After the Battle" by Juan Goytisolo. The latest by one of Spain's major writers. We know quite a bit about Latin American writers. What about the Spanish writers?

"Herself in Love" by Marianne Wiggins. A collection of short stories by a novelist of large imagination and wit. She wrote a splendid novel two years ago. What is she up to now?

"More Die of Heartbreak" by Saul Bellow. Of course.

"The Embarrassment of Riches" by Simon Schama. A study of Dutch culture in the 17th century that — to use the language common to human-being readers and to reviewers who are off-duty — sounds absolutely terrific.

All of these are books that, for one reason or another, I will not review. I failed to get a copy early enough to fit the schedule. Or I was on vacation when the book came out. Or I didn't have the wit to realize its interest. Or simply, and most commonly: A program of two reviews a week has to leave orphans. Not the books themselves, really, because others will review them. It is the reviewer who feels deprived, like an orphan.

Or like the midwife excluded from her calling. Certainly the book will be delivered, but doesn't it need my own particular wit, compassion or anger to be delivered properly?

Aside from not reviewing these books, I haven't even read them. I want to read them all. Taken up with new candidates, I shall read only some. A growing number line my office walls. Each month I grow more badly read.

Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

China's Record With Foreign Investors Is Not That Bad

Regarding the report "China Milking Foreign Investors, Study Asserts" (June 18) by Edward A. Gargan:

This article accurately summarizes the problems facing foreign investors as detailed in our background report for a conference of Chinese officials and multinational companies. Yet it leaves a misleading impression by failing to mention other sections of the report that point out the substantial progress China has made since 1979 in creating an attractive investment environment and the improvements being made by Beijing.

Despite the difficulties of initiating foreign investment in a country that is vast, poor and Communist, the record of these first eight years of Chinese-foreign business cooperation is in many respects impressive. By enacting a large body of business legislation, approving many bilateral and multilateral economic treaties and strengthening domestic legal institutions, the People's Republic has established much of the infrastructure that such cooperation requires. More than 8,000 contracts have been concluded, authorizing more than \$20 billion in foreign investment. Roughly \$7 billion of that has already been transferred to China. Although some projects have floundered, often amid publicity, many others have flourished in silence.

To be sure, authorized investment dropped last year by some 50 percent, but much of that was attributable to the failure to find commercial oil reserves offshore and to China's efforts to discourage construction of more hotels while encouraging manufacturing enterprises. Last year witnessed a big rise in the percentage

Not for the Fainthearted

Congratulations on a wonderful prophoing on your July 4 opinion page. At the top of the page was "A Soviet Remedy: 'Only the Marketplace,'" by Nikolay Streltsov, a Russian economist preaching openness, democracy and the benefits of the market to the Soviet Union; at the bottom was "Exchange Programs With the Russians Are Traps," in which Richard Perle preached the need for secrecy and central control over U.S. market forces.

As the girl recovering from a faint used to moan, "Where am I?"

ELIZABETH YOUNG, London.

Germans and Renunciation

Regarding the opinion column "Now Comes a German Swing to the East," (July 8) by Michel Jobert:

Mr. Jobert declares that both French and Germans have protested that "I didn't know what I was talking about" in suggesting that a reunification of Germany was a real possibility in the future. I would like to repeat that accusation: Mr. Jobert really has no idea of the wishes of the West German people in this regard — and as for the East Germans, they neither can nor will contemplate such a suggestion.

I have lived in West Germany since 1968. With the exception of a few feisty hotheads, German citizens accept the situation as it stands. Slowly they have come to accept that reunification with East Germany would be an expensive exercise valuable only for the sense of identity it would bring; and with most

West Germans too young to remember a unified Germany, even this excuse no longer holds much water.

The article was valuable, nonetheless, for it demonstrates that whenever France feels economically or socially threatened, there are always politicians ready to wave the threat of a reunified Germany at the rest of Europe. It is an old threat and was once potent; but in the context of the modern, integrated Europe it is an impossible dream.

R.A. FLOOD, Darmstadt, West Germany.

Mr. Jobert unfortunately misses the underlying dynamic in West Germany. The search for unity is not the driving force; above all, economic realpolitik is what motivates the intensifying relationship with the Soviet Union.

The search for unity is not a policy; unity is a fundamental right of a free people that has been withheld. The policy is to maximize economic wealth for the benefit and well-being of the German people, and hopefully the rest of Europe. The French should become partners in the endeavor, not see it as a threat.

It serves all of us to recognize the changes transpiring in Eastern Europe. The undesirability of confrontation should be reason enough to support this initiative. America has not abandoned West Germany; it has simply demonstrated to us Europeans what stance to adopt in the face of Soviet *perestroika*.

This returns the question of German unity to what it should be: a byproduct of a peaceful, freer Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals and beyond.

ADOLF SPANGENBERG, Brussels.

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# No Swift Resolution In France-Iran Split

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France and Iran are unlikely to meet an original five-day deadline for the repatriation of embassy staff from each other's capitals, French officials said Tuesday.

The Foreign Ministry originally suggested five days to arrange the diplomats' departure when France broke ties with Iran on Friday, meaning that the evacuation of staffs from the two missions should have been completed on Wednesday.

But the ministry spokesman said that arrangements had not yet been completed, making it "not at all sure and certain" that the deadline could be met. Under the 1961 Vienna Convention governing diplomatic relations in such cases, the countries concerned are given no precise time limit to arrange repatriation.

Meanwhile, Bernard Bosson, the French junior minister in charge of European affairs, said that the situation was becoming deadlocked.

"We are coming to a state of affairs, one could almost say a matter of honor, that is totally blocking any discussion," Mr. Bosson said in a radio interview.

The crisis was triggered three weeks ago by France's insistence on questioning Wabid Gordji, an interpreter at the Iranian Embassy in Paris, in connection with a series of bomb attacks that killed 13 per-

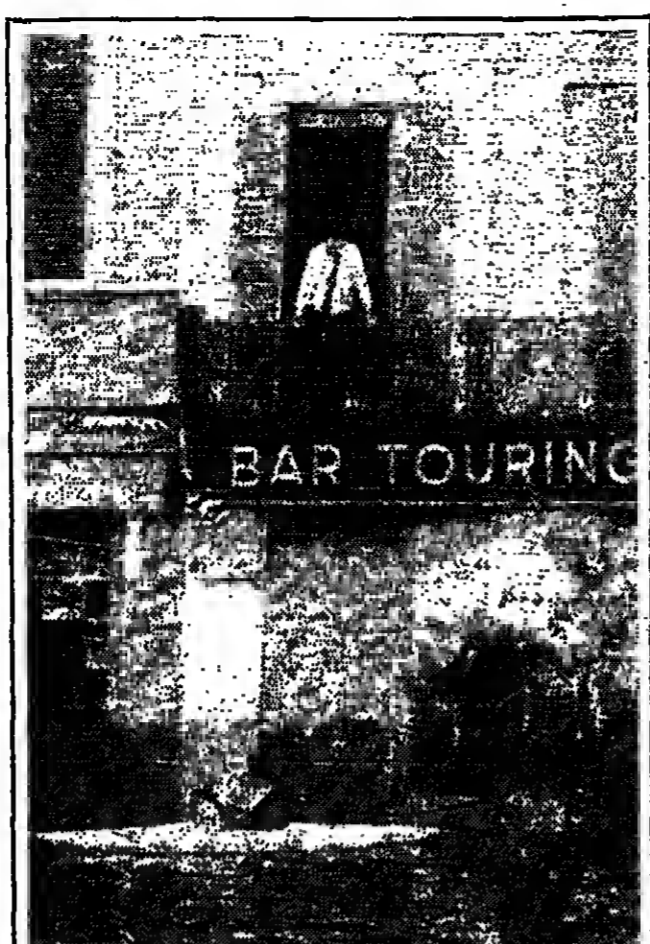
sons and wounded more than 150 in the city last year. Mr. Gordji does not have diplomatic immunity.

Iran responded by ordering Paul Torri, a French diplomat in Tehran, to appear before an Islamic court to answer charges that include espionage. The staff of both embassies are now confined to their missions' buildings while the two countries seek a solution.

One possible avenue could come in talks in Bonn later this week during a visit by the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati. Helmut Schäfer, the West German deputy foreign minister, told Reuters that his country would try to help France seek a peaceful solution to the dispute. "We will stand at its side and try to make the best of the current situation," he said.

West Germany's ambassador in Tehran was part of a three-member European Community delegation that called on the Iranian Foreign Ministry on Monday to ask for the strict observance of usual diplomatic procedure in handling the departure of the 15-member staff of the French Embassy.

According to news reports from Tehran, Ali Mohammed Beharati, Iran's deputy foreign minister, told the delegation: "We will not submit to pressure and blackmail under any circumstances and we will implement the policy of a blow against a blow toward any country that wishes to violate our rights."



CLOSED BY FLOODS — A canoeist paddled past a closed coffee bar on Tuesday in central Como, Italy, following the worst flooding in half a century. Torrential rains and mudslides have ravaged about 60 towns in the regions of Lombardy, Trentino and Alto Adige, sweeping away many buildings and killing at least 16 persons.

# GULF: U.S. Flags Go Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Asked about Moscow's proposal for superpower talks on the Gulf, Mr. Fitzwater said: "The president sent his letters to the UN countries indicating he thought that was the appropriate forum in which to consider this issue, especially at this time, and we still think that is the proper forum."

In another development, it was announced in Paris that the French Navy would provide a military escort for two of its oil tankers sailing in the Gulf this week.

"We have two objectives: the preservation of our economic interests in the region and the safety of our ships and their crews," said the minister for maritime affairs, Ambroise Goellec.

France, which cut off diplomatic relations with Iran on Friday, warned its ships on Monday to avoid the Gulf.

Defense Minister André Giraud said last week that France did not have the military capability to provide escorts for its ships in the Gulf.

It was not known why the French government changed its mind, but Western diplomatic sources said the decision was probably linked to the crisis in relations between France and Iran.

France and Iran are involved in a dispute over the refusal of an Iranian official to leave Tehran's embassy to face questioning in connection with a series of terrorist bombings in Paris last year.

A French container ship, the Ville d'Arles, was attacked by Iranian gunships in the Gulf on July 13. Defense Ministry sources said that two French corvettes were likely to provide the escort duty for the two French oil tankers scheduled to load oil in the Gulf later this week.

In London, Kuwait's minister of state for foreign affairs, Saad Mohammed al-Osaimi, repeated a government request that Britain join the United States in reflagging Kuwaiti tankers.

The request, and what was seen as a somewhat noncommittal official British reply, led to sharp questioning Tuesday afternoon of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Parliament. She declined to pledge that her government would not consider reflagging requests on a ship-by-ship basis.

Mrs. Thatcher said that ships applying for British "reflagging" would be subject to the "ordinary conditions" for such applications.

Those conditions include compliance with maintenance and safety specifications. Anyone who wants to register a ship under the British flag must also maintain a registered place of business in the United Kingdom.

Unlike the United States, there is no requirement for British citizenship among the ship's officers.

They appear to have disagreements themselves. Mr. Inouye said he thought "the time may be coming" to scrap the separate House and Senate intelligence committees and create a single, small joint committee — a step several Reagan administration officials have urged as a way of reducing leaks.

Mr. Rudman said he favored such a proposal only if it allowed equal numbers of members from both parties and had a small membership and staff. "Merging the two committees as they are now would just pyramid the problem," he said.

Soviet officials respond that the atmosphere in Washington has been marred by the Iran-contra affair and the rise of "right-wing influences" and is not now conducive to high-level U.S.-Soviet talks.

Valentia M. Faïn, information director for the Soviet press agency Novosti, contends that President Ronald Reagan and his aides seem to be basing their commitment to the Geneva talks on whether "it helps or hurts" their public image in the Iran-contra affair.

In Moscow interviews, however, Soviet and Western arms control experts contended that negotiations in Geneva or at a higher level could probably resolve the remaining hurdles to a pact on European-based missiles.

These differences focus on choosing the best method to verify an agreement, as well as the fate of 100 warheads that Moscow pro-

# Living Abroad

## British Law, in Plain English

By Sherry Buchanan

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A new release for the expatriate's bookshelf is "New to the U.K.: A Guide to Your Life and Rights," by Genevieve Munzer, (Routledge & Kegan Paul, New York, 1987). A layman's guide to the British legal system, it deals with problems foreigners living in Britain encounter, such as how to get a work permit, where to get divorced, what type of insurance to get, what to do if you're arrested and how to make a will.

"Few people know anything about the British legal system when they arrive," said Ms. Munzer, a Princeton University graduate who got her law degree at the University of Warwick and qualified as a solicitor.

"It is hard to find answers in these problems because there is no central resource to go to," said Ms. Munzer, who has lived in London for 10 years. "That's why the horror stories get perpetuated year after year."

The book is the result of interviews with 600 expatriates from 29 countries, as well as 300 British legal experts, accountants and customs officials.

The first thing foreigners, especially Americans, have to realize about the British legal system is that there are no "contingency" provisions, in which a lawyer's fees are paid only if the case is won. In spite of pressures to introduce the practice, Ms. Munzer does not anticipate a change in current procedures.

Not only are lawyers' fees required but, according to the "indemnity rule," the person who loses the case usually has to pay

all or part of the winner's legal costs.

According to Ms. Munzer's estimates, solicitor's fees range from £80 to £200 (\$128 to \$320) per hour at a City firm; £45 to £100 in a large provincial firm; and £25 to £60 in a small provincial firm.

But there is an alternative to the court system that is peculiar to the British legal system. This consists of tribunals, "which are quicker, cheaper and less formal than the courts," Ms. Munzer writes, and "where nobody needs a lawyer." Tribunals deal with cases such as immigration and welfare appeals.

An interesting point to note, she says, is that "no matter how short a time you have been living in the U.K., legal aid organizations will still give you assistance." You also are eligible for legal aid benefits.

Although it is common knowledge that work permits are increasingly difficult to get, Ms. Munzer points out that there are certain categories of foreigners who need only an entry clearance to work in Britain.

These include the wife, but not the husband, of a spouse who

holds a work permit; the sole representative in the British office of a foreign firm; a member of a recognized foreign news agency; and anyone working for a foreign government that is recognized by Britain.

Entry clearance is obtained through the British Embassy or the high commissioner's office before the traveler departs for Britain; work permits are obtained by the prospective employer from Britain's Department of Employment.

When it comes to getting a divorce, the quickest and cheapest divorce a couple can get in England usually takes three to four months and costs about £200.

If children are involved and the couple has a financial settlement to arrange, the divorce can cost £1,000 and take as long as a year. When the couple holds assets in other countries, the case may take years and could cost thousands of pounds.

Under guidelines of old British family law, the amount that can be awarded to the wife when a couple splits is limited to one-third of the husband's income. As a result, the wife may get far less than she could be awarded in the United States.

Few people living abroad, Ms. Munzer says, think enough about the future. For that reason, she has included information about pensions and wills.

"British law and U.S. law are not necessarily compatible in the question of inheritance," Ms. Munzer notes. Each time you move to a new country, she says, you should make a new will.

# POINDEXTER: Admiral Insists He Told Truth, Inquiry Raises Doubts

(Continued from Page 1)

Admiral Poindexter responded.

He stepped several questions intended to determine the extent of his knowledge of Colonel North's activities on behalf of the contra rebels a time when Congress had prohibited U.S. military aid to the rebels.

Asked whether he was aware that Colonel North drew on the assistance of officials of the CIA and the State and Defense departments during the ban, Admiral Poindexter said the "precise knowledge that I have on that issue is not

significant enough to give a positive answer."

Beyond approving Colonel North's actions generally, Admiral Poindexter said, he did not "micro-manage" what his aide did.

Said the National Security Council staff was the driving force behind efforts to win the release of the American hostages in Lebanon. He said he did not recall "a single recommendation" from the State or Defense departments "to accomplish those objectives."

Said he never asked Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d to hold up any FBI or Justice Department

investigations into alleged drug smuggling by the contra.

On his second day of testimony last week, Admiral Poindexter said he had "all along" withheld information from Congress on the affair. On Monday, however, he said he stopped misleading Congress after the affair became public.

In a defiant mood, he also said he had no "regrets for anything that I did."

Admiral Poindexter, who testified under a grant of limited immunity, on Tuesday shrugged off any discrepancies between his testimony and that of other witnesses.

"I can't account for different recollections," he said as Mr. DeWine asked him about differences between his testimony and that of his predecessor as national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

"I have testified accurately, truthfully, based on my best recollections," Admiral Poindexter said.

Admiral Poindexter's lengthy interrogation began dramatically last Wednesday, when he said he alone had made the decision not to tell President Reagan of the diversion of Iranian arms sales proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

He and Mr. Rudman said they hoped their panel and its House counterpart, which are holding joint hearings, will be able to agree on a statement of the facts of the case, but both conceded there are likely to be dissents and differences on policy recommendations.

They appear to have disagreements themselves. Mr. Inouye said he thought "the time may be coming" to scrap the separate House and Senate intelligence committees and create a single, small joint committee — a step several Reagan administration officials have urged as a way of reducing leaks.

Mr. Rudman said he favored such a proposal only if it allowed equal numbers of members from both parties and had a small membership and staff. "Merging the two committees as they are now would just pyramid the problem," he said.

# Libyans Accuse Egypt Of Seizing Helicopter

United Press International

LONDON — Libya accused Egypt on Monday of hijacking a Libyan helicopter by forcing the craft to land in Egypt after it had become lost along the border between the two feuding nations.

"The Egyptian authorities have hijacked the helicopter," JANA, the Libyan news agency, said in a report monitored in London. On Friday, the Egyptian news agency MENA said three members of a Libyan helicopter had landed in Egypt and sought asylum.

# REAGAN: Panel's Report Unlikely to Assail President

(Continued from Page 1)

State George P. Shultz, who is expected to testify for two days.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d is to begin his testimony next Tuesday, and Donald T. Regan, the former White House chief of staff, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger are to testify sometime next week. No firm date was set for the testimony of James Radzinski, a former official of the National Security Council, who was in charge of its most sensitive records.

Mr. Inouye said he thought it was "unfortunate" that Mr. Reagan "will finish his term with a significant number of people questioning his veracity" and said it had weakened Mr. Reagan to the point that continued U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels was unlikely to be approved by Congress this fall.

Mr. Rudman called the Iran-contra affair "the only major blemish on his presidency" and said he still expected Mr. Reagan to achieve significant successes in the arms control and budget fields.

are dangerous times to be going through that type of exercise," referring to an impeachment of the president.

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These differences focus on choosing the best method to verify an agreement, as well as the fate of 100 warheads that Moscow pro-

# GENEVA: U.S., Soviet Aides Call Arms Talks Stalled

(Continued from Page 1)

ter, Edward A. Shevardnadze, to visit Washington for meetings that could remove the final obstacles to an accord on missiles in Europe.

Western diplomats, concerned that an opportunity to conclude a U.S.-Soviet arms agreement might be slipping away, have warned that the Soviet Union is taking a risk by slowing the pace of negotiations with a new wave of hostile talk.

Soviet officials respond that the atmosphere in Washington has been marred by the Iran-contra affair and the rise of "right-wing influences" and is not now conducive to high-level U.S.-Soviet talks.

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# Mitterrand's Son, 2 Granddaughters Injured in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

GERONA, Spain — President Francois Mitterrand's son Gilbert and two young granddaughters were flown to Paris on Tuesday aboard a French medical plane after suffering serious injuries in an automobile accident near this northeastern Spanish town.

The driver of the other car, a Spanish woman, died in the accident after a head-on collision with the Mitterrand car.

A spokesman at the Gerona municipal airport said that Gilbert Mitterrand, 38, who is a deputy in the French National Assembly, and his two daughters, Pascale, 9, and Justine, 6, left the airport at 9:05 P.M. for treatment at Val de Grace hospital in Paris.

Aboard the plane with them were Francois Mitterrand's wife, Danielle, and his daughter-in-law, Françoise. The president returned to Biarritz, France, by plane earlier after visiting his son and granddaughters.

The French leader and his wife went to Gerona earlier Tuesday from their country home in L'Isle-sur-Biarritz.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Brave Shows From the RSC

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
BESSET by a million-pound deficit (about \$1.6 million), the Royal Shakespeare Company is commendably determined not to let it show.

THE BRITISH STAGE

of ceremonies and at least one of the dancers, played by Gig Young and Jane Fonda in a film still much better known than the book. If as at the Mermaid it fails to get them, we are left with little to focus upon.

There also seems to be a central uncertainty to Ron Daniels's production about whether we are into showbiz nostalgia or social realism. McCoy's novel was about the unacceptable face of mass entertainment to a depression; it was about the ghoulish audiences and the corrupt managers as well as the desolate hopefulness who danced on, in literally blistering pain, towards the elusive dream of a place in the Hollywood sun.

The show at the Mermaid (admirably choreographed by David Tegen) tries in fragmentary flashbacks to show what all of that, but ends up falling between the cracks in the pier bandstand. Neither Imelda Staunton as the unlucky Gloria nor Henry Goodman as the appalling manager can attract our attention for long enough to give the production its true roots.

An American sweat of desperate ambition and murderous failure has somehow been replaced by the sweeter English smell of amateur night at a local church hall.

At Stratford, Barry Kyle's rife and rare revival of 'The Jew of Malta' builds to a marvelously bloody and smoky conclusion, winding its way through a Machiavellian plot of enormous evil as the title character lurches from political intrigue in mass murder before finally being burnt alive in the pit he has himself dug out of a determination to destroy all other characters and religions in his path. Whether poisoning an entire convent or merely arranging for the confederation of the Turkish Army, Alun Armstrong's Barabas is a caricature of racial intolerance and an assembly of apparently upright Maltese knights who turn out at the last to be even more corrupt than the Jew himself.

But the performances and the production tend to exist on a knife-edge between parody and textual discovery: bluff and double-bluff, Maltese cross and counter-cross are

set against a jostling nudging series of confrontations at which Turkish delight is served to the Turks while modern-dressed paratroopers storm the barricades. True, Christopher Marlowe was no Shakespeare, and his play is forever fall-gone apart at the seams, only to have to be kicked back to life by some new and still more devilish vitality. Yet a company of rampaging monks and doomed nuns manage to keep a ramshackle plot moving swiftly enough, and the result is a memorably black farce in which greed and revenge are raised to the level of a national pastime. Unlike 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'The Jew of Malta' (written about eight years earlier to 1588) has no saving grace in paternal love. It is a celebration of sheer and total evil in utter confusion, and the joy with which the Swan company falls on it suggests that they should soon maybe cross the road to The Other Place and start on a Joe Orton season as well.

Back in London, the Hampstead Theatre has a new play by David Edgar called 'That Summer' and concerned with the 1984 miners' strike or rather its effect on one married couple, and his second Oxford history don and his second wife's daughters to spend a holiday with them. The girls fail to conform to the don's preconceived notions

This year's London International Festival of Theatre got off to a waterlogged start with the Catalonian 'Tempest,' a production which soaked audiences in rain before being closed by local authorities who reckoned residents in the Sadler's Wells area were not ready for such dramatic street-theater. Better luck, however, at Stratford East, where 'Project' from the British Green housing development in Chicago turned out to be an explosion of streetwise music and dance both celebrating and (in vivid interviews) condemning an urban jungle in the manner of raw, rough and ready reports from what is evidently still a war zone.

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A Frankfurt dancer performing 'Artifact.'

Forsythe: Ballet Sound and Flurry

By Anna Kisselgoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The rule of thumb is that a choreographer works best with his own company, the dancers with whom he is most familiar. There is no reason to doubt that the rule holds true as well for William Forsythe and the Frankfurt Ballet, the West German company headed by the American choreographer since 1984.

Nonetheless, one doesn't regret having seen the works produced by Forsythe in his freelance days during the early 1980s, most notably 'Time Cycle,' 'Love Songs' and 'Say Bye-bye.' These pieces were always well danced, and their eye-opening emphasis was on Expressionist or pop imagery to treat a theme of alienation. 'Say Bye-bye,' for instance, spectacularly used Elvis Presley recordings and other elements of 1950s popular culture to offer a critique of that very culture. But if one looked behind the aggressively theatrical surface, it was obvious that a choreographer with a complex sense of formal substructure was at work here.

'Say Bye-bye,' created in 1980, looks very different from 'Artifact,' the two-hour Forsythe work with which the Frankfurt Ballet made its U.S. debut at the Peapack Summerfest in Purchase, New York, this month. Yet even 'Say Bye-bye' contained a clue to the ideas behind 'Artifact.' Both deal in disparate ways with how we perceive things around us, be it a social environment or the nature of language. More interestingly, both focus on a limited number of un-

ments that serve as themes for a large number of choreographic variations. The audience may not be aware of this; Forsythe dancers are apt to do the same step lying down as standing up or in interacting units that keep the eye busy.

The male-female violence that permeated 'Love Songs' has now been sublimated into screamings on philosophical themes. The heart

The male-female violence has been sublimated into screamings of philosophical themes.

'Artifact' is the passage that has the least interruptions: the stunning second section, with a corps in yellow spread out as a three-sided frame for two couples who dance to the Chaconne from Bach's Partita No. 2 in D Minor. During this same section that have grown out of ideas contained in 'Artifact' and similar ballets (one thinks of his superb 'New Sleep' in January for the San Francisco Ballet). Trustworthy accounts rate 'In the Middle, Somewhat Elevated,' created in May for the Paris Opera Ballet, as exceptional.

Nobody talks in 'Artifact,' where Forsythe is obviously exploring his earlier interest in the writings of French post-Structuralist literary theorists. One says 'obviously' because in later pieces he uses the concepts involved without having them articulated aloud, as in 'Artifact' where two actors, a

man with a bullhorn and a woman in an Elizabethan gown, wander through most of the production.

The difficulty with 'Artifact' is the proportion of spoken text in relation to the danced passages. Forsythe is at his best when he simply choreographs. The proof lies in more recent works or in section, the asbestos fire curtain drops down with a heavy thud.

series of freestanding panels with drawings fall. Each time, a woman is revealed behind, and we begin to doubt whether we are seeing the same woman or three. How does the vocabulary of dance function? That is the question Forsythe asks, but he does not necessarily do so through dance itself. His choreographic theme is stated by a barefooted woman, whose arm gestures are repeated occasionally by others but whose legs — the women are on toe — seem to act in counterpoint. The simultaneous duets in the second section and one in the third are virtuosic partnering feats. We can admire these isolated passages, but we are asked by the choreographer to question our own perception of what is before us.

In a conversation last January, Forsythe said he had been reading Michel Foucault's 'Archaeology of Knowledge' while working on 'Artifact.' He was interested, he said, in how architecture conceals (much of the dancing here is in an obscure light, with the performers barely visible). 'The nature of his story is to conceal as well as to preserve,' the choreographer said. 'Artifact' may well derive from such concepts transposed to a ballet stage, and the post-Structuralist critics' use of words like 'outside' to signify nonverbal references that affect language may be concealed from the audience. The choreographer can say that the audience need not bother about his theoretical inspiration and should look just at the dancing. But when a woman keeps screaming the jargon at you, she is hard to ignore. Moral: Less screaming, more dancing.

Dressed For Mini Success

By Michael Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As they try on short skirts for the first time in years, working women are asking themselves hard questions. First, about how they look, next about how and where to wear them. 'It's an issue I've faced,' said Dorothy Karitz, a lawyer in the entertainment field. 'Although I wear them in private life, a miniskirt is totally inappropriate in court. It takes away from what I'm doing.'

But Risa G. Dickstein, another lawyer, said she can go short in court without offending propriety. 'I started to get fantastic treatment,' she said. 'The court officers were a lot nicer.' The down side of Dickstein's appeal to short skirts is the unwanted attention they tend to attract. While skirts that skim the knee are now generally considered acceptable in most situations, miniskirts are 'provocative,' said Elizabeth L. Post, author of 'Emily Post's Etiquette.' Most women say that very short skirts are out of place to the work-



Lanvin minis on the runway.

place. 'When a woman is out with her husband or beau, that's one thing, but in the office she must control how she is perceived,' said Letitia Baldrige, author of 'Letitia Baldrige's Complete Guide to Executive Manners.' 'It doesn't even matter if you have lousy legs,' added Cynthia Heimel, the humorist. 'You'll get 10 times more attention.' 'If you go for it, know you are going to be looked at,' advised

Helen Gurley Brown, the editor of Cosmopolitan magazine. 'If you don't want that attention, get those hems back down.' Hems tend to rise on low couches in conference rooms, according to Joan Glynn, a senior vice president of BBDO, the advertising agency. 'I sit sideways,' said Glynn. 'I wouldn't wear a miniskirt to a meeting of a corporate board,' said Letty Cottin Pogrebin, an editor of Ms. magazine. 'At this point, still, certain onlookers would make judgments about a miniskirt that I wouldn't want them to make. But I like the look. Miniskirts are comfortable and attractive. I even wear them on a motor scooter.' To those who say miniskirts are provocative, she responded, 'You don't blame the victim.'

Many women said that when they wear miniskirts, situations that were once mundane become charged. For Lynn Snowdon, a staff writer for Spy magazine, stairs and escalators have become sources of anxiety. 'You're always wondering what people behind you can see,' she said. 'You can't get too far ahead.' She also worries about ladders and wind. 'Never go to picnics,' added Virginia O'Brien, a proofreader at a tax-law firm. 'There's no way to sit down or get up without attracting a crowd.' But ultimately, it is not stairs but stares that give most miniskirt-wearers pause. 'We're back to the smirk,' Glynn said. Snowdon fights back by changing her seat on the subway or feigning deafness. On the street, 'a glare usually does it,' she said. 'But only with businessmen,' she added. 'Messengers are immune.' 'Guys are awful,' O'Brien agreed. 'They hiss at you. That's a trend, too.'

Doonesbury comic strip panels. Panel 1: 'ABU! KID! I ENOUGH WITH THE TERMS! LET'S TALK VENUE!' Panel 2: 'OUR BOY WAS A BOXER AT ANAPOLIS! CAN YOU NOW ABOUT PUGIL STICKS? NO? SMALL ARMS?' Panel 3: 'WHAT? NO WAY, KID! THERE'S NOT A ROOM IN VEGAS COULD HANDLE IT... WHAT? ABU... BABE... LISSA...' Panel 4: 'OKAY, CAR BOMBS IT IS! BUT YOU GIVE ME ONE, BABE!' Panel 5: 'THESE YOUNG CHINESE COURSE' Panel 6: 'THESE YOUNG CHINESE COURSE' Panel 7: 'THESE YOUNG CHINESE COURSE'

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IBM	2000	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/8	-1/8
Amgen	1700	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/8	-1/8
Amgen	1700	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/8	-1/8
Amgen	1700	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/8	-1/8

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18,570,000	19,750,000
14,040,000	12,000,000
12,000,000	10,000,000
10,000,000	8,000,000
8,000,000	6,000,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1744	1741	1739 1/2	-1 1/2
1740	1737	1735 1/2	-1 1/2
1735	1732	1730 1/2	-1 1/2
1730	1727	1727 1/2	-1 1/2

**Today's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced Declined	17
Unchanged	17
New High	17
New Low	17

Class	Chg.	Prev.
Composite	+1.0	1000.0
Technology	+1.5	1500.0
Finance	+0.5	800.0
Healthcare	+0.8	1200.0
Energy	+0.2	600.0
Telecom	+0.3	400.0
Biotech	+0.4	300.0
Other	+0.1	200.0

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	1700	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/8	-1/8
Amgen	1700	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/8	-1/8
Amgen	1700	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/8	-1/8

Bonds	Class	Chg.
Utilities	85.2	-0.2
Industries	85.5	-0.2

Class	Prev.
Advanced Declined	17
Unchanged	17
New High	17
New Low	17

Buy	Sell	Chg.
214,000	200,000	14,000
187,000	175,000	12,000
150,000	140,000	10,000
120,000	110,000	10,000
90,000	80,000	10,000

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1744	1741	1739 1/2	1739 1/2	-1 1/2
1740	1737	1735 1/2	1735 1/2	-1 1/2
1735	1732	1730 1/2	1730 1/2	-1 1/2
1730	1727	1727 1/2	1727 1/2	-1 1/2

Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industries	345.0	343.0	343.0	-0.5
Transp.	152.0	151.0	151.0	-0.5
Utilities	85.0	84.5	84.5	-0.2
Other	37.0	36.5	36.5	-0.2

Class	Prev.
Advanced Declined	17
Unchanged	17
New High	17
New Low	17

High	Low	Close	Chg.
352.2	349.0	349.0	-2.0

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
35	27	AAR	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ABC	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ABT	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACB	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACC	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2

# NYSE Falls in Nervous Trading

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly lower Tuesday in active trading after bond and dollar weakness turned nervous investors into sellers. Futures-linked selling exacerbated the losses.

The Dow slid 19.77 to 2,467.95, its early afternoon trading, it had been posting a gain. Declines outpaced advances by about 11.5. Volume was about 186.57 million shares, up from 168.14 million Monday.

The market opened lower, but blue-chips soon pushed into the plus column and stayed there, posting modest gains, through early afternoon. Meanwhile, bond prices opened lower while the dollar, by early afternoon, was mixed.

A rumor that the government would report a sharp rise in June consumer prices on Wednesday set off a midafternoon wave of selling in the bond market, as well as selling of the dollar in currency markets.

Stocks followed suit, and futures-linked selling drove the Dow down more than 30 points before the blue-chip barometer cut its loss by about one-third.

Economists have estimated that consumer prices rose between 0.3 percent and 0.4 percent in June.

But Trude Latimer, an analyst at Josephthal & Co., said that Tuesday's decline would definitely add to investors' nervousness.

"Everyone expects a pullback and the mindset is for the market to go lower," Ms. Latimer said. She said that selling could accelerate Wednesday and that the Dow could retreat to the 2,400 area.

Edward Shoptorn, partner in charge of institutional equities at Mabon Nugent & Co. said that the market still has "a good foundation but is waiting for the next piece of good news to move forward."

He said that government reports this week on consumer prices and gross national product would have a "direct bearing" on the market, outgoing before congressmen paid attention to testimony before Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul Volcker, and his probable successor, Alan Greenspan. Both men said that restraining inflation remained central to the Fed's concerns.

"The general feeling on Wall Street is that Greenspan's monetary policies will be similar to Volcker's and that there really is not a lot to worry about," Mr. Shoptorn said.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1/4 to 30 1/2.

Santa Fe Southern Pacific followed, advancing 3/4 to 53. Hanley Group said it was seeking to increase its stake in Santa Fe to 25 percent.

Pan Am was third, slipping 1/4 to 4 1/4.

Among blue chips, IBM fell 2 to 162 1/2. General Motors slipped 1/4 to 55 and USX fell 1/4 to 36 1/4. Merck slid 1/4 to 17 1/4, DuPont lost 1/4 to 12 1/4 and Bethlehem Steel slid 1/4 to 17 1/2.

American Express climbed 1/4 to 33 1/2. It reported a second-quarter loss of \$47.9 million, down from year-earlier net income of \$358.9 million.

Chrysler rose 1/4 to 38 1/2. It reported better-than-expected second-quarter earnings. Ford slipped 1/4 to 106 1/4 and General Motors eased 1/4 to 63 1/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
35	27	ABT	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACC	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACB	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACD	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACE	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACF	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACG	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACH	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACI	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACJ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACK	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACL	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACM	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACN	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACO	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACP	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACQ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACR	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACS	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACT	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACU	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACV	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACW	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACX	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACY	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ACZ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADA	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADB	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADC	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADD	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADE	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADF	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADG	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADH	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADI	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADJ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADK	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADL	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADM	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADN	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADO	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADP	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADQ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADR	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADS	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADT	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADU	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADV	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADW	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADX	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADY	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	ADZ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AEA	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AEB	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AEC	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AED	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AEE	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AEF	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AEG	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AEH	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	AEI	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EJ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EK	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EL	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EM	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EN	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EO	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EP	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EQ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A ER	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A ES	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A ET	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EU	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EV	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EW	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EX	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EY	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A EZ	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FA	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FB	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FC	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FD	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FE	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FF	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FG	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FH	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	+1/2
35	27	A FI	0.00	0.00	10	35	27	30 1/2	



WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1987

Page 9

MADISON AVENUE

Y&R Forms 3-Way Venture With Japan, Paris Partners

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

NEW YORK — Young & Rubicam's two joint ventures with foreign agencies have been merged to form a three-way venture whose other partners are Dentus of Japan, the world's largest agency, and Paris-based Eurocom, the largest agency on the Continent. Y&R is America's No. 1.

The result is HDM, with more than \$1 billion in billings and 41 offices in 14 countries. The partners say they believe that makes it the world's 17th-largest agency.

The two agencies that merged were DYR, which was formed in 1981 with Dentus and had been serving as Y&R's arm in Asia, and HCM, which resulted from the merger of Marsteller, a Y&R subsidiary, with Havas Conseil, a Eurocom unit.

Tim Pollak, 41, the former head of DYR, will be president and chief executive of HDM. Robert Schmeidler, who headed HCM, will be a consultant to the company while, he said, he is "looking at entrepreneurial possibilities."

The other chief officers of HDM are Alain de Poutzilbac, chairman and former head of HCM, Europe, and Shinzo Ueno, who will continue as executive vice president and area director in Southeast Asia.

In the United States, Eurocom and Dentus will be majority owners in Europe, Eurocom will be majority owner, and in Asia, Young & Rubicam and Dentus will hold the lion's share.

The companies said that DYR had grown to \$347 million in billings in 1984, from less than \$100 million when it was founded, while HCM has gone to \$720 million, from around \$500 million.

In another merger, Ted Bates Worldwide and Backer & Spielvogel, both subsidiaries of Saatchi & Saatchi Co. of London, have joined forces. Ted Bates Worldwide, 58, chairman and chief executive of the company bearing his name, will carry the same titles at Backer & Spielvogel. Donald M. Zuckert, 53, former chairman and chief executive of Bates, will become president and chief operating officer. William M. Backer, 60, will go from president of Backer & Spielvogel to vice chairman and executive creative director of the new firm.

The merged firm will be made up of two operating companies, Backer & Spielvogel Bates in the United States and Ted Bates International overseas. It will have 104 offices in 46 countries and \$2.7 billion in billings, and will be one of two worldwide Saatchi networks, the other being Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising Worldwide, created last month by the merger of Saatchi & Saatchi Compton and DFS Dorland Worldwide. The Saatchi & Saatchi parent is the world's biggest advertising holding company.

David M. Smick, 33, and Richard H. Medley, 35, partners in Smick & Medley & Associates, Washington-based economic consultants, are now additionally co-publishers of The International Economy magazine, which will be published six times a year. It will be what they consider to be a much needed "written forum for the international policy debate."

The first issue will be hand-delivered to delegates at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meeting in Washington scheduled for Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, and mailed to others. Circulation is expected to be 25,000.

The new agency will have \$1 billion in billings and 41 offices in 14 countries.

Breakup Of BCal Sought

Air Europe Wants Routes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Air Europe, which claims to be Britain's fastest-growing carrier, said Tuesday that it plans to bid for the short-haul European and domestic operations of British Caledonian Airways, the proposed merger partner of British Airways.

Air Europe's statement came amid indications that a free-for-all could develop as rivals try to carve up British Caledonian routes.

British Airways and British Caledonian, which announced their surprise £237 (\$377 million) proposal last Thursday, reacted coolly to Air Europe's plan. "We hope to merge with the entire airline," a British Airways spokesman said.

Air Europe said that any offer it made would include British Caledonian's routes, aircraft, facilities and staff from the hub at Gatwick Airport, and it would pay a premium above asset value equivalent to that British Airways has offered for the entire company.

Analysts estimated that the bid would be around £50 million.

Air Europe's managing director, Peter Smith, said his airline had sent letters to the other airlines requesting sufficient financial information to make an offer.

He said that if the bid were accepted, Air Europe would drop its opposition to the BA-British Caledonian merger, which had been based on anti-competitive grounds.

British Airways is already the world's largest airline on intercontinental routes, according to the International Air Transport Association, and is third in the trans-Atlantic market, analysts said.

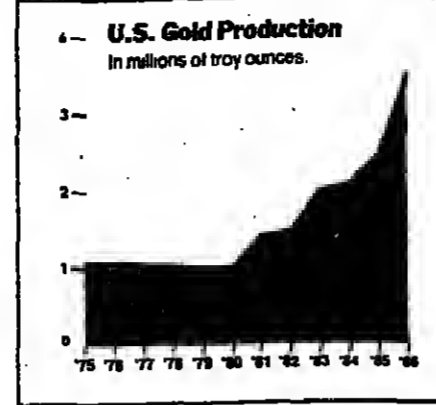
The merger, if it is approved, would give BA from 84 to 100 percent of the traffic on British carriers between London and the cities of Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Munich, Paris and Zurich, according to Air Europe.

"The division of British Caledonian prior to acquisition by BA is absolutely essential if we are to

See AIR, Page 11

A Gold Boom in the Making

Production in the United States has surged, thanks to new technology, rising prices and buyers' disenchantment with South Africa, the world's No. 1 producer.



Gold Boom Tempts Giants to Give Up

Low-Cost Rivals, Dizzying Output Threaten Prices

By Jonathan P. Hicks

New York Times Service

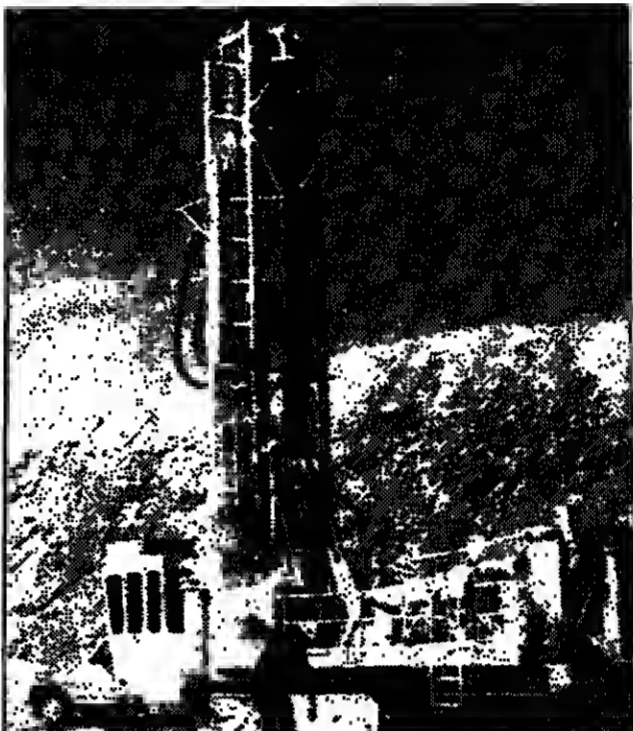
NEW YORK — It is hard to find an executive in the gold mining business in North America who does not believe that "life right now is too good to be true." But what they mean by that depends on whether they think the current gold boom is sowing the seeds of the next bust.

William W. Reid, for example, chairman of Silver State Mining Corp., could not be more ebullient. And why shouldn't he be? His small company's stock is selling for 40 times earnings, an unusually high level.

His company's two gold mines in the mountains of Nevada will produce twice as much gold this year as last. And with gold selling for \$440 an ounce, compared with about \$280 three years ago, he is planning to open a third mine next year.

As strange as it may sound, those are the same reasons why executives at such big gold producers as Amstar Inc. and Standard Oil Co. think it is high time to bail out of the business.

Amstar, the large Connecticut-based mining company, is awaiting approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission to spin off its gold mining subsid-



A drill rig at a Consolidated Gold Fields mine in the California desert that began producing gold last year.

ary. And Standard Oil officials have made it known that they are open to offers for their Kennecott mining subsidiary, whose Bingham Canyon copper mine in Utah is also one of the biggest U.S. producers of gold.

See GOLD, Page 13

BP, U.K. Agree On £1.5 Billion Share Offering

By Nina Marin

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. PLC, heavily in debt from its purchase of Standard Oil Co. this spring, said Tuesday that it will raise about £1.5 billion (\$2.4 billion) in an unusual share issue timed to coincide with the sale of the government's remaining BP stake.

Under the agreement, BP would sell the new shares to the government this fall, which would immediately resell them to the public along with its present 31.7 percent stake in BP.

The amount of stock issued would depend upon the per-share price set by the government, but would probably be near the current share price of around 400 pence. At that price, the government's stake in BP would rise to about 38.5 percent, and the public offer would raise about £2.5 billion, more than any other stock sell-off or privatization thus far.

BP closed Tuesday on the London Stock Exchange at 395 pence, down 7.

Analysts praised the agreement as an "elegant" and "clever" — but complicated — solution to challenges faced by BP and its largest shareholder as they try to coordinate the oil giant's business needs with government policy and politics.

It also creates a new role for the British government, from that of a seller of public companies to that of an arranger or broker.

To finance its \$7.6 billion purchase in April of the 45 percent of Sohio it did not already own, BP borrowed £5 billion, raising its debt-to-equity ratio to about 50 from the low 30s, executives said.

The Sohio purchase came soon after the Conservative government's announcement that it would dispose of its remaining BP holdings of about 1.74 billion common shares.

BP officials said Tuesday that the company and its major institutional stockholders were uncomfortable with the high level of debt, but unwilling to reduce it by cut-

ting capital investment or by stripping Sohio of some assets.

The agreement is in the best interests of BP and the government, said David Simon, the managing director, adding that a separate BP rights issue "would have spoiled some of the market's appetite ahead of their sale."

Mr. Simon said that BP so far had managed to trim its debt from the Sohio purchase by about £1.5 billion. He said the new issue would reduce BP's debt-equity ratio to between 32 and 35.

BP's current shareholders will be given entitlements to receive the newly issued shares along with the government's shares on a prorated basis.

BP officials refused to talk about how the new shares would be priced and analysts speculated that the government might be getting the shares for less than it will sell them. BP said that under the arrangement it would not have to pay any underwriting fees.

Analysts said that the arrangement will also give BP a large net egg with which to mount an aggressive program of acquisitions, challenging other strong competitors such as Exxon Corp. and Royal Dutch/Shell Group.

One of the main purposes of the Sohio purchase was to press ahead with expansion in North America, where BP has a heavy stake in Alaska's North Slope.

"BP is placing themselves well for acquisitions," said Peter Nicol, oil analyst with Smith New Court Agency. "Today's news is not the last significant development that we'll see for BP."

In a separate announcement, BP said Tuesday that it will restructure its U.S. interests under seven divisions.

The divisions would be combined with BP's existing interests in the United States under a holding company, BP America Inc., based in Cleveland, Sohio's former headquarters.

With the merger, BP's assets in the United States total about \$23 billion, making BP America by far the group's biggest international subsidiary.

People
• Thomas E. Beach has been promoted to senior vice president, McCann-Erickson.
• George P. Zuckerman and Walter C. Lane were elected senior vice presidents of N.W. Ayer, Inc.
• Peter de Vaux has been promoted to senior vice president chief financial officer of ChiatDay.
• Nina Palmer has been elected an executive vice president of Dorcas Porter Novelli.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Rate, and Date (July 21). Includes entries for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Zurich, and various currencies like ECU and SDR.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date (July 21). Includes entries for Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Hong Kong dollar, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date (July 21). Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and Eurocurrency deposits.

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date (July 21). Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and Key Money Rates.

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date (July 21). Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and U.S. Money Market Funds.

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date (July 21). Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and Gold.

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date (July 21). Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and various interest rates.

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is a single, fundamental principle: the protection of depositors' funds. It should come as no surprise, then, that this pursuit of excellence results in considerable advantages to private banking clients, and the application of the very highest standards of excellence to the handling of your personal finances. Republic's subsidiary in Luxembourg provides private banking clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that



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FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986: TOTAL ASSETS: US \$ 16.8 billion SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: US \$ 1.6 billion

# Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 25 1/2 High Low Close Chg.

(Continued)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
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201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
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## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 21

Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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### Grains

WHEAT (CBT)	120.00	120.50	120.00	120.25	+0.25
COYBEAN (CBT)	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.155	+0.005
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSC)	11.20	11.25	11.15	11.20	+0.05

### Metals

COPPER (COMEX)	72.00	72.50	71.50	72.00	+0.50
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	72.00	72.50	71.50	72.00	+0.50
ZINC (COMEX)	72.00	72.50	71.50	72.00	+0.50

### Livestock

CATTLE (CME)	40.00	40.50	39.50	40.00	+0.50
HOGS (CME)	40.00	40.50	39.50	40.00	+0.50
PORK BELLIES (CME)	40.00	40.50	39.50	40.00	+0.50

### Currency Options

July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25
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### Financial

U.S. T-BILLS (MM)	94.00	94.50	93.50	94.00	+0.50
U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

## Food

July 21

Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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### Meats

CORNEAL (CBT)	120.00	120.50	120.00	120.25	+0.25
COYBEAN (CBT)	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.155	+0.005

### Metals

COPPER (COMEX)	72.00	72.50	71.50	72.00	+0.50
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	72.00	72.50	71.50	72.00	+0.50
ZINC (COMEX)	72.00	72.50	71.50	72.00	+0.50

### Livestock

CATTLE (CME)	40.00	40.50	39.50	40.00	+0.50
HOGS (CME)	40.00	40.50	39.50	40.00	+0.50
PORK BELLIES (CME)	40.00	40.50	39.50	40.00	+0.50

### Currency Options

July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25
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### Financial

U.S. T-BILLS (MM)	94.00	94.50	93.50	94.00	+0.50
U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

## Stocks

July 21

Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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### Stocks

BRITISH POUND (MM)	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.50	+0.01
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT (MM)	1.60	1.61	1.59	1.60	+0.01
CANADIAN DOLLAR (MM)	0.70	0.71	0.69	0.70	+0.01

### Stocks

AMERICAN STOCK MARKET	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
INDUSTRIAL STOCKS	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
UTILITY STOCKS	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

### Stocks

COMMODITY INDEX (NYFE)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
STOCK INDEX (S&P 500)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
INDUSTRIAL INDEX	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

### Stocks

COMMODITY INDEX (NYFE)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
STOCK INDEX (S&P 500)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
INDUSTRIAL INDEX	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

### Stocks

COMMODITY INDEX (NYFE)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
STOCK INDEX (S&P 500)	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
INDUSTRIAL INDEX	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

## NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 51

Alcoa	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Boeing	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

NEW LOWS 28

Amgen	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Boeing	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

## NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

Amgen	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Boeing	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

NEW LOWS 17

Amgen	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Boeing	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Amgen	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

## Company Results

Revenue and profits in millions, unless otherwise indicated.

(Other Earnings on Page 11)

Manville	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	577.4	577.4	1.25	1.25
Net Inc.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

McI Communications	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	92.7	92.7	2.23	2.23
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Merrill Lynch	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	2,465	2,465	1.11	1.11
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Morrison Knudsen	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	963.1	963.1	1.20	1.20
Net Inc.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

N.Y. State Electric	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	317.4	317.4	2.00	2.00
Net Inc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Pacific Telesis	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	2,285	2,285	0.26	0.26
Net Inc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

SmithKline Beckman	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	963.1	963.1	1.20	1.20
Net Inc.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

Starbucks	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	4,400	4,400	1.20	1.20
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Union Carbide	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	2,465	2,465	1.11	1.11
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Warner Comm.	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Wendell	1987	1986	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	0.80	0.80
Net Inc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

## London Metals

July 21

ALUMINUM	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50
COPPER	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Babcock Agrees to Takeover by FKI

LONDON — FKI Electricals PLC, a specialist electrical engineering company...

MBB Blames Falling Dollar For First Loss in 10 Years

MUNICH — West Germany's largest aerospace group, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom GmbH, posted a group net loss of 104 million Deutsche marks...

Tyndall Holdings Offers £214 Million for Clayton

LONDON — Tyndall Holdings PLC, a British investment management company, said Tuesday it had made a £214 million (\$342 million) cash offer for Clayton Robard, an Australian financial services group...

Chrysler's Profit Fell 12.2% in 2d Quarter

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. said Tuesday its second-quarter profit fell by 12.2 percent from the year-earlier period...

Citicorp, Other Banks Post Losses, Citing Third World Loans

NEW YORK — Citicorp, the largest U.S. banking group, reported Tuesday a net loss of \$2.59 billion for the second quarter of 1987...

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Lorenzo Ousts Continental Air's CEO

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Thomas G. Plaskett, president and chief executive officer of Continental Airlines, has resigned...

Forbes Magazine Cancels Column After Challenge

NEW YORK — Forbes magazine said it has dropped Sully Blotnick's column after experts challenged the validity of his research on the business world...

Riding Hong Kong Boom, Wharf Profit Seen on Rise

HONG KONG — Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. has benefited from the booming Hong Kong property market and will probably show a 25 percent or more increase in profit for the year ended March 31, stock analysts said...

Company Results

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, Profit, and other financial metrics for various international companies.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing Pounds Sterling notes with columns for Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks notes with columns for Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen notes with columns for Issuer, Maturity, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

AIR: Carrier Seeks Some BCal Routes

(Continued from first finance page) Air Europe said it is still considering what action to take. The Virgin Atlantic Airways chairman, Richard Branson, has said that he welcomes the merger...

Sale of Pan Am Stock Eases Takeover Threat

WASHINGTON — Resorts International Inc., the hotel and casino operator, said that it had sold all its 12.2 million shares in Pan Am Corp. at an average price of more than \$5 a share.

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Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Open	Close
10	10	ABN	0.00	10	10	0.00	0.00	10	10
11	11	ABC	0.00	11	11	0.00	0.00	11	11
12	12	ACD	0.00	12	12	0.00	0.00	12	12
13	13	ACF	0.00	13	13	0.00	0.00	13	13
14	14	ACG	0.00	14	14	0.00	0.00	14	14
15	15	ACH	0.00	15	15	0.00	0.00	15	15
16	16	ACI	0.00	16	16	0.00	0.00	16	16
17	17	ACJ	0.00	17	17	0.00	0.00	17	17
18	18	ACK	0.00	18	18	0.00	0.00	18	18
19	19	ACL	0.00	19	19	0.00	0.00	19	19
20	20	ACM	0.00	20	20	0.00	0.00	20	20
21	21	ACN	0.00	21	21	0.00	0.00	21	21
22	22	ACO	0.00	22	22	0.00	0.00	22	22
23	23	ACP	0.00	23	23	0.00	0.00	23	23
24	24	ACQ	0.00	24	24	0.00	0.00	24	24
25	25	ACR	0.00	25	25	0.00	0.00	25	25
26	26	ACS	0.00	26	26	0.00	0.00	26	26
27	27	ACT	0.00	27	27	0.00	0.00	27	27
28	28	ACU	0.00	28	28	0.00	0.00	28	28
29	29	ACV	0.00	29	29	0.00	0.00	29	29
30	30	ACW	0.00	30	30	0.00	0.00	30	30

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Open	Close
31	31	ACX	0.00	31	31	0.00	0.00	31	31
32	32	ACY	0.00	32	32	0.00	0.00	32	32
33	33	ACZ	0.00	33	33	0.00	0.00	33	33
34	34	ACA	0.00	34	34	0.00	0.00	34	34
35	35	ACB	0.00	35	35	0.00	0.00	35	35
36	36	ACC	0.00	36	36	0.00	0.00	36	36
37	37	ACD	0.00	37	37	0.00	0.00	37	37
38	38	ACE	0.00	38	38	0.00	0.00	38	38
39	39	ACF	0.00	39	39	0.00	0.00	39	39
40	40	ACG	0.00	40	40	0.00	0.00	40	40
41	41	ACH	0.00	41	41	0.00	0.00	41	41
42	42	ACI	0.00	42	42	0.00	0.00	42	42
43	43	ACJ	0.00	43	43	0.00	0.00	43	43
44	44	ACK	0.00	44	44	0.00	0.00	44	44
45	45	ACL	0.00	45	45	0.00	0.00	45	45
46	46	ACM	0.00	46	46	0.00	0.00	46	46
47	47	ACN	0.00	47	47	0.00	0.00	47	47
48	48	ACO	0.00	48	48	0.00	0.00	48	48
49	49	ACP	0.00	49	49	0.00	0.00	49	49
50	50	ACQ	0.00	50	50	0.00	0.00	50	50

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Open	Close
51	51	ACA	0.00	51	51	0.00	0.00	51	51
52	52	ACB	0.00	52	52	0.00	0.00	52	52
53	53	ACC	0.00	53	53	0.00	0.00	53	53
54	54	ACD	0.00	54	54	0.00	0.00	54	54
55	55	ACE	0.00	55	55	0.00	0.00	55	55
56	56	ACF	0.00	56	56	0.00	0.00	56	56
57	57	ACG	0.00	57	57	0.00	0.00	57	57
58	58	ACH	0.00	58	58	0.00	0.00	58	58
59	59	ACI	0.00	59	59	0.00	0.00	59	59
60	60	ACJ	0.00	60	60	0.00	0.00	60	60
61	61	ACK	0.00	61	61	0.00	0.00	61	61
62	62	ACL	0.00	62	62	0.00	0.00	62	62
63	63	ACM	0.00	63	63	0.00	0.00	63	63
64	64	ACN	0.00	64	64	0.00	0.00	64	64
65	65	ACO	0.00	65	65	0.00	0.00	65	65
66	66	ACP	0.00	66	66	0.00	0.00	66	66
67	67	ACQ	0.00	67	67	0.00	0.00	67	67
68	68	ACR	0.00	68	68	0.00	0.00	68	68
69	69	ACS	0.00	69	69	0.00	0.00	69	69
70	70	ACT	0.00	70	70	0.00	0.00	70	70

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 21st July 1987**

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Open	Close
71	71	ALMA GROUP	0.00	71	71	0.00	0.00	71	71
72	72	ALMA GROUP	0.00	72	72	0.00	0.00	72	72
73	73	ALMA GROUP	0.00	73	73	0.00	0.00	73	73
74	74	ALMA GROUP	0.00	74	74	0.00	0.00	74	74
75	75	ALMA GROUP	0.00	75	75	0.00	0.00	75	75
76	76	ALMA GROUP	0.00	76	76	0.00	0.00	76	76
77	77	ALMA GROUP	0.00	77	77	0.00	0.00	77	77
78	78	ALMA GROUP	0.00	78	78	0.00	0.00	78	78
79	79	ALMA GROUP	0.00	79	79	0.00	0.00	79	79
80	80	ALMA GROUP	0.00	80	80	0.00	0.00	80	80
81	81	ALMA GROUP	0.00	81	81	0.00	0.00	81	81
82	82	ALMA GROUP	0.00	82	82	0.00	0.00	82	82
83	83	ALMA GROUP	0.00	83	83	0.00	0.00	83	83
84	84	ALMA GROUP	0.00	84	84	0.00	0.00	84	84
85	85	ALMA GROUP	0.00	85	85	0.00	0.00	85	85
86	86	ALMA GROUP	0.00	86	86	0.00	0.00	86	86
87	87	ALMA GROUP	0.00	87	87	0.00	0.00	87	87
88	88	ALMA GROUP	0.00	88	88	0.00	0.00	88	88
89	89	ALMA GROUP	0.00	89	89	0.00	0.00	89	89
90	90	ALMA GROUP	0.00	90	90	0.00	0.00	90	90
91	91	ALMA GROUP	0.00	91	91	0.00	0.00	91	91
92	92	ALMA GROUP	0.00	92	92	0.00	0.00	92	92
93	93	ALMA GROUP	0.00	93	93	0.00	0.00	93	93
94	94	ALMA GROUP	0.00	94	94	0.00	0.00	94	94
95	95	ALMA GROUP	0.00	95	95	0.00	0.00	95	95
96	96	ALMA GROUP	0.00	96	96	0.00	0.00	96	96
97	97	ALMA GROUP	0.00	97	97	0.00	0.00	97	97
98	98	ALMA GROUP	0.00	98	98	0.00	0.00	98	98
99	99	ALMA GROUP	0.00	99	99	0.00	0.00	99	99
100	100	ALMA GROUP	0.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	100	100

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE of 61359ZF for further information.

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**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 15th July 1987.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 15th July 1987.

Dollar Edges Down Ahead of Reports

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly lower Tuesday in relatively quiet trading ahead of two key economic reports.

It was pressured late in the day by a rumor of a worse-than-expected report on retail inflation.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.835 Deutsche marks, down from 1.830 Monday; at 151.75 yen, down from 152.75; at 1.5425 Swiss francs, down from 1.5485; and at 6.1825 French francs, down from 6.1975.

It was also lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6025, against \$1.5985 Monday.

Late in the day, there was a rumor in the bond market that the consumer price index was going to be up 0.5 percent in June, said Joseph Volpicella, executive vice president of Spavo Financial Corp., a New York-based currency-trading firm.

"That would definitely be inflationary and something the market fears the most," he said.

Mr. Volpicella was referring to the scheduled release Wednesday of the June consumer price index.

Market forecasters have been projecting a 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent rise in the index, which is to be released Wednesday.

As a result of the rumor, "some of the more nervous players may have decided to bail out of their long positions" on dollars, said Thomas Benfer, a commercial trader with Bank of Montreal.

The market is also looking ahead to the release on Friday of the figures for gross national product in the second quarter.

Mr. Volpicella and Mr. Benfer agreed that testimony by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and his designated successor, Alan Greenspan, had little impact on the market.

Mr. Volpicella described their appearance as a "non-event" and "a script type of thing."

When asked about the recent rise in the value of the dollar against other currencies, Mr. Volcker said: "I'm not going to worry about small movements."

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc, Japanese yen.

However, earlier in London the dollar closed generally higher, supported by the testimony, dealers said.

Mr. Greenspan's commitment to existing monetary policies and Mr. Volcker's relatively bullish remarks on U.S. trade and growth prospects underpinned already healthy dollar sentiment, they said.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8645 DM, up from 1.8617 Monday; at 1.5470 Swiss francs, down from 1.5500; and at 6.2025 French francs, up from 6.1950. It was unchanged against the yen at 152.75.

The dollar was higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.5960, against \$1.6025 on Monday.

"There were no great surprises but it all helped, particularly Volcker saying trade was encouraging," said a dealer with a U.S. bank.

The dollar had earlier been drifting up in a continuation of Monday's rise, which took it to four-month highs in Europe against major currencies.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8596 DM, down from 1.8617 Monday; and in Paris at 6.1890 French francs, down from 6.1925.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5445 Swiss francs, down from 1.5505.

Behind those numbers is a government decision to hold down production until prices move higher. In other words, South Africa, which is to gold with Saudi Arabia is to oil, could easily increase its production if it chose.

Had it not been for South Africa's restraint, gold output in the Communist world would have climbed much more than the 6 percent it did last year, to 1,967 metric tons.

From 1981 to 1986, production in the United States more than tripled, to 108 metric tons, while Canada's output has doubled, to 107.5 metric tons, and Australia's has jumped more than fourfold, to 75 metric tons, according to Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, a British mining company.

Production in these and other countries is at an all-time high, and still climbing. Meanwhile, the worldwide demand for gold, which totaled 1,885 metric tons last year, has expanded only 6.1 percent since 1985.

To be sure, one market segment, gold coins, has been growing at a dizzying rate. The amount of gold used for coins tripled in 1986, largely because of the issue of a new gold coin in the United States, and another in Japan to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign.

The amount of gold used by the electronics industry is also rising at a healthy rate, 8 percent last year. Yet gold coins accounted for less than 20 percent of gold consumption last year, and the electronics industry's share was less than 8 percent. Neither is the driving force in determining overall demand.

That distinction goes to gold jewelry, which absorbs two-thirds of the world's gold output. And the amount of gold used to make jewelry dropped 3 percent last year, according to Consolidated Gold Fields.

Moreover, jewelry sales move inversely to gold prices. That means that if gold prices continue to rise, sales of gold jewelry will probably continue to fall, said John H. Autbeloe, managing director of the Gold Institute, the industry's Washington-based trade association.

The new low-cost producers are not overly worried about demand and prices softening. Because they can mine gold for as little as \$100 to \$150 an ounce, or 30 percent to 50 percent below the cost of such giants as Homestake Mining and Echo Bay Mines Ltd., prices would have to sink quite low before their profits were wiped out, their executives say.

"Whatever happens, I don't see the price going low enough for us to cut back," said Mr. Reid of Silver State.

A crucial advance enabling mining companies to lower their production costs is a method of gold recovery known as heap leaching. Companies can scoop ore from open-pit mines and leach out the gold by applying potassium cyanide, hydrochloric acid, or sulfuric acid.

Because these approaches are far less capital-intensive than traditional mining techniques, the new, smaller mining companies using them can become profitable in just two or three years.

The executives of Homestake and Echo Bay do not share that optimism. Fearing of getting caught in the next plunge in prices, they are scrambling to lower their costs by opening new mines that use the new technology.

GOLD: As Supply Soars and Low-Cost Miners Multiply, the Giants Consider Bailing Out

(Continued from first finance page)

question how much longer the good times can last.

The price/earnings ratios of gold stocks have been awesome in recent months, with some reaching as high as 70 times earnings.

Michael Chender, president of Metals Economics Group, a metals consulting and publishing concern based in Boulder, Colorado, said, "Gold stocks have been so high, sentiment to diversified mining companies, that every mining company in the United States has either been spinning off its gold assets or at least seriously considering it."

Undoubtedly one reason why some analysts and mining executives are nervous is that the memories do not fade quickly, and the low prices that ravaged the industry just three years ago are hardly ancient history.

But there is more to their skittishness than that. Some technological advances in the last few years have dramatically reduced the cost of producing gold. And those advances, in turn, have given rise to a new crop of low-cost mining companies, including Silver State, which are scrambling to rapidly expand their production in North America and Australia.

But with these companies, and so many others elsewhere, significantly increasing their output, the world could soon be awash in gold, and prices could tumble, some industry officials and analysts say.

"Because supply is owing so fast, there are now some questions as to whether it can be absorbed," said Richard W. Stumbo, chief financial officer of Homestake Mining Co. of San Francisco, a big gold producer. "I don't think anyone knows yet what the impact will be."

Gold, the investor's security blanket, admittedly is not just any commodity. Its price is far more affected by investor fears of inflation, or war, than the price of any other commodity.

Even so, gold is subject to the laws of supply and demand like any other commodity, many in the gold industry argue. Right now, they add, supply is threatening to outstrip demand.

Nor do those in the industry take solace in the fact that the gold output of South Africa, the world's largest producer, has dropped by 6.3 percent since 1984 and is at its lowest level since 1959.

Australia, Relying on Boom, Dips Into Low-Grade Pits

By Michael Richardson

KALGOORLIE, Australia — Machines gouging gold ore from the Gimlet South pit here, 165 feet (50 meters) below an arid plain dotted with gum trees, have exposed the narrow shafts of an old mine worked by men with picks and shovels in the early 1900s.

Those men were tracking rich veins at the height of Australia's last gold rush. Today, big dump trucks remove the other-colored ore from South Gimlet at a rate of 5,500 metric tons a week.

The pit, 40 miles (65 kilometers) from Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, is one of several in the Ora Banda gold project operated by Broken Hill Pty., the big Australian minerals, oil and steel company.

Ora Banda is typical of dozens of open-cut Australian mines that have been brought back into production since 1980 to exploit low-grade reserves of ore in and around old diggings.

Most of the high-grade deposits in those pits were mined in the gold rushes of the 1850s and early 1900s, when Australia was briefly the largest gold producer in the world.

Im Story, a director at the stockbrokerage BZW Meares Ltd. in Sydney, said that Australia was in the midst of a third gold rush, the result of new cost-effective mining methods and some major ore gold finds in the past six years.

Another impetus is the recovery of world gold prices in U.S. dollar terms and a decline in the value of the Australian dollar against the U.S. currency.

James D. Shaw, the manager of the South Gimlet pit, said that it cost less than 6 million Australian dollars (\$4.2 million) to bring the mine back into operation in 1985.

The Ora Banda project produced 27,000 ounces of gold in the year ended in May, Mr. Shaw said. In the current year, managers hope to extract 46,000 ounces of gold from 600,000 metric tons of ore.

Mr. Shaw estimated the cost of production at about 350 Australian dollars per ounce of gold, compared to a current market price of 625 Australian dollars.

The surge in activity has lifted Australia's annual gold output from 18 metric tons in 1980 to 75 tons in 1986. In the same period, the number of producing mines climbed from about a dozen to more than 75. Foreign companies control about 20 percent of the Australian output.

George Milling-Stanley, author of Gold 1987, an annual survey of the world gold industry by Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, predicted that Australian production would rise to more than 100 tons this year.

He ranked Australia as the fourth-largest gold producer in the non-Communist world in 1986, behind South Africa with 640 tons, the United States with 108 tons and Canada, with just over 107 tons.

But according to Howard G. Walker, a precious metals analyst with the stockbrokers J.B. Warr & Son in Melbourne, international investors remain skeptical about the Australian gold boom, comparing it with speculative fever over purported nickel discoveries around Kamukoba, south of Kalgoorlie, in the early 1970s.

When that bubble burst, many stockholders lost large amounts of money.

But John Quinn, executive director of Newmont Australia Ltd., noted that the 1970s nickel boom was based on an announcement of discoveries. By contrast, he said, the gold boom is founded on producing mines with proven reserves.

The upsurge has had a major impact on Australia's economy and financial markets. Gold is assuming a larger share of the exports Australia must sell abroad to reduce the chronic deficit in its balance of payments and to service foreign debt.

In 1986, gold was Australia's 10th-largest export, with a value of 941 million dollars. Annual stock exchanges have seen about 150 new listings and flops by gold exploration companies in the past several years, Mr. Walker said, bringing the number of explorers listed to about 400.

He estimated that about 10 percent would find gold in commercial quantities and that a few would have spectacular success. "The rest will go broke, merge or be taken over by bigger concerns."

GREENSPAN: Fed Nominee Vows Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

huge trade deficit was on the verge of a major turning point that would bring about a significant decline without a further fall in the dollar.

Exchange rates, he said, "have run into an area of stability, with little evidence of a significant change."

Mr. Greenspan, who just a few months ago had indicated he thought the dollar should drop to a level of 120 to 130 yen to encourage a reduction in the trade deficit, said Tuesday, "I hope we don't get down there, and I don't see why we will." The dollar currently is trading at a little above 150 yen.

In an exchange with Senator William Proxmire, the Wisconsin Democrat who heads the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Greenspan also refused to repeat a private opinion he had made as a private

forecaster in March that there would be a recession before 1990.

But he acknowledged "that we know that there is a recession out there some time later. It's not on the horizon now, but our horizon is rarely more than a year."

After three and a half hours of testimony by Mr. Greenspan, Mr. Proxmire predicted that the economist would be "overwhelmingly" confirmed as Fed chairman. But the senator said that he may decide to vote against him. Mr. Proxmire said Mr. Greenspan had a "bad record as an economic forecaster."

In testimony that was cautiously devoid of drama, Mr. Volcker coped with his warning on inflation Tuesday with a plea to Congress to keep the Fed independent from executive or congressional interference. "I don't know anything more important than that" to control inflation, he said.

The escalating price increases of the last few months could cause "serious problems" if they become embedded in the economy through increases in wages and in costs, Mr. Volcker said.

Even so, he announced Tuesday that the Fed's policymakers did not change their target ranges for money and credit growth for 1987 because they are satisfied that the increased pressure they placed on bank reserves in April and May had slowed money growth.

That slowing has prompted speculation in the markets that the Fed was easing its money policy, an issue Mr. Volcker appeared to address when he said, "The approach of the Federal Reserve toward the provision of reserves has not changed since May."

Tuesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AD, ASK, ABB, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including JKL, MNO, PQR, etc.

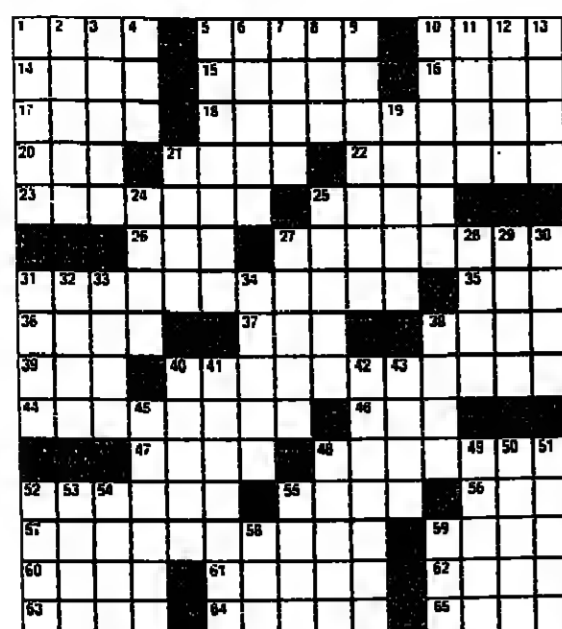
Table of stock prices for various companies including STU, VWX, YZA, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including JKL, MNO, PQR, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including STU, VWX, YZA, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including ABC, DEF, GHI, etc.



**ACROSS**

1 Singlass  
5 Separate  
10 Drop in  
14 General  
Bradley  
15 Kind of energy  
16 Melville novel  
17 Spree  
18 Boston  
Symphony  
music director  
20 Make — of it  
21 Punch  
22 Badgered  
23 Bed anew  
25 Sit  
26 Low digu  
27 Republic of  
Texas symbol  
31 Conductor of  
Chicago  
Symphony:  
1853-63  
35 Wrath  
36 Fine and  
dandy  
37 Thatch of hair  
38 Director  
Kazan  
39 Nice friend  
40 Chief  
conductor of  
Cleveland  
Orchestra:  
1946-70  
44 Whipper-  
snappers  
46 Blamish  
47 Winglike parts  
48 Scarlet bird  
52 Thun. light  
fabrics  
55 Porcine sound

**DOWN**

1 Wisdom tooth,  
e.g.  
2 What a  
candidate  
prelects  
3 Billiard shot  
4 Slow-moving  
boat  
5 Underwriter  
6 Verse in olden  
days  
7 Came to rest  
8 British rule in  
India  
9 Raised  
platform for a  
speaker  
10 Teapot covers  
11 Me not  
(she joves me  
not)  
12 Actor Edmund  
13 Freight  
19 Western movie  
21 Josp  
(Tito)

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



'WHY DIDN'T I THINK OF THAT! I COULDA BROUGHT MY MOM'S IRONING BOARD!'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NORPE**  
**IMCAG**  
**SAMKAD**  
**ATEQUE**

Now arrange the circled letters, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: HE "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O"

Yesterday's Jumble: KNOWN CROON EMBRYO HAZING  
Answer: Those VIPs who patronized that elegant liquor spot were known as the "BOOZE WHO"

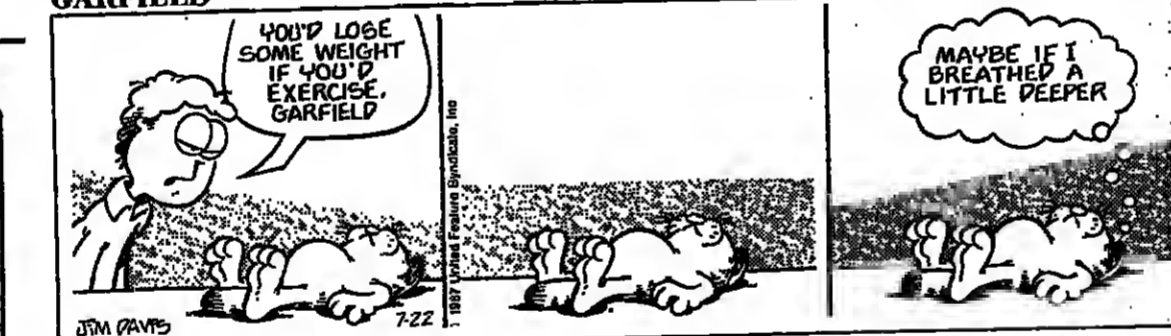
WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
C	F	C	F
Algeria	18	64	15
Amsterdam	18	64	15
Antwerp	18	64	15
Berlin	18	64	15
Brussels	18	64	15
Geneva	18	64	15
London	18	64	15
Madrid	18	64	15
Moscow	18	64	15
Nice	18	64	15
Paris	18	64	15
Rome	18	64	15
Stockholm	18	64	15
Zurich	18	64	15

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

MUM AND MR. ARMITAGE

By Beryl Bainbridge. 144 pages. \$15.95. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE postwar England depicted by Beryl Bainbridge in such quick, pointed novels as "The Bottle Factory Outing" (1975), "Injury Time" (1978) and "A Quiet Life" (1977) is a drab, depressing place where lives are circumscribed and expectations diminished. Families tend to be the source of suffocation rather than sustenance, and romance, too, has a way of dwindling into comedy instead of blossoming into hope. In fact, most of the author's characters live blankly with a vague cloud of menace hovering over their heads.

A similar mood and landscape can be found in the stories of this collection, "Mum and Mr. Armitage." The tennis courts where the ill-fated yuppie in "Beggars Would Ride" meet for their twice-weekly games are full of potholes and surrounded by grounds strewn with broken glass and beer cans. The garden belonging to Margaret and Richard in "People for Lunch" is so dry that their outdoor luncheon must take place alongside some unsightly garbage bins. And the building that figures so prominently in "Helpful O'Malley" is one of those dark, clammy apartment houses in which coal-gas heaters supply insufficient warmth.

Obviously, such bleak settings are meant to mirror the emotional emptiness of the characters' lives. Nearly everyone in this collection suffers from alienation, loneliness or suppressed rage; not one has what could be considered a satisfying day-to-day existence or a sustaining relationship.

Reading these stories, it's clear that Bainbridge has a dry, dark-humored wit as well as a sharp eye for incongruous details. She notices things like a woman's turban "printed all over with the heads of dogs" and the Christmas cards knocked off the mantelpiece by a fierce wind. But while her gift for irony has made for some deliciously comic novels, it tends in the more compressed form of the short story, to result in implausible and overly ticked-up plots.

To make matters worse, these stories share a severely limited image bank. At least three of

them ("Mum and Mr. Armitage," "Through a Glass Darkly" and "The Man Who Bleeds Away") feature similar scenes depicting trees and flowers planted in ugly concrete tubs; and two of them ("People for Lunch" and "The Worst Place") use the same narrative set-up, in which an obnoxious teen-age boy harasses an adoring couple. In the end, such repetitions do a disservice to Bainbridge's usually agile talent. Indeed, they contribute to the feeling that these stories are nearly as stultified as the world portrayed by the author.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

FICTION		NONFICTION	
1	MISERY by Stephen King	1	THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN MIND by Alan Bloom
2	PRESUMED INNOCENT by Scott Turow	2	A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AMERICA (Collins Publishers)
3	WEEP NO MORE MY LADY by Mary Higgins Clark	3	CULTURAL LITERACY by E.D. Hirsch Jr.
4	THE HAUNTED MESA by Louis L'Amour	4	HAMMER by Arnold Hammer with Neil London
5	MORE DIE OF HEARTBREAK by Lawrence Sanders	5	COMMUNISM by Whitney Steiner
6	DICK GENTLY'S HOLISTIC DETECTIVE AGENCY by Douglas Adams	6	THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1900 by Ravi Ram
7	EMPIRE by Gene Viper	7	THE DIFFERENT DRUM by M. Scott Brown
8	WINDMILLS OF THE GODS by Sidney Sheldon	8	LIFE AND DEATH IN SHANGHAI by Nien Cheng
9	THE TIMOTHY FILES by Lawrence Sanders	9	THE SPY WHO CAME IN BY AIRCRAFT by John Hersey
10	FINE THINGS by Danielle Steel	10	THIS IS THAT by Benj. Davis with M. J. Cresswell
11	PALE KINGS AND PRINCES by Robert B. Parker	11	THE FATAL SHORE by Robert Hughes
12	TO SAIL BEYOND THE SUNSET by Robert A. Heinlein	12	GRACE by James Joyce
13	THE EYES OF THE DRAGON by Stephen King	13	ADVANCE HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS
14		14	WOMEN MEN LOVE WOMEN MEN LEAVE by Connel Cowan and Moby
15		15	WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY (Merriam-Webster)
			SINGS WITHOUT RIVALRY by Adele Faber and Elaine Mazlish
			THE 6-WEEK COLLESTROL CURE by Robert H. Enselme
			THE FRUGAL GOURMET COOKS WITH WINE by Jeff Smith

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	M	E	R	A	J	A	R	W	H	E	E	R	
O	L	I	V	E	R	I	S	E	Y	A	L	E		
L	A	M	I	A	T	E	E	M	M	A				
G	R	I	L	L	M	A	S	T	E	R				
B	E	S	T											
G	L	A	S											
B	I	T	T	E	R									
S	A	C	R	A										
F	I	E	S	T										
A	R	T	S	C	R	O	R	I	V	E	R			
R	A	J	A	K	A	L	E							
E	T	O	N	E	V	E	R							
D	E	B	T											

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SINCE the world's most popular bidding convention was devised by Easley Blackwood in Indianapolis more than a half century ago, it has been a major success with a few minor problems.

One of the problems concerns the responder who has a void suit. That may or may not be an asset, depending on whether it corresponds to an ace in the opposite hand.

The inventor's own solution was, and is, to bid at the six-level: six hearts to show two aces and a void, six diamonds to show one ace and a void. This implies that six clubs would show a void with no ace, running a high risk of reaching a hopeless slam.

This proved to be an example of "Transfer Blackwood."

By reacting the slam from the South side of the table, North-South had guaranteed success. They were protected against a spade lead from East, which defeated the slam at other tables.

The traditional Blackwood method scored a striking success, though rather fortuitously, on the diagrammed deal. North and South produced an abrupt auction.

North decided that she was willing to play a slam if her partner held at least two aces. She leaped from one diamond to four no-trump and heard her partner bid six hearts. She passed this, reasonably sure that her partner's void was in the heart suit.

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	327.20	+3.20
London	1172.11	+11.22
Paris	1172.11	+11.22
Singapore	1172.11	+11.22
Tokyo	1172.11	+11.22

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	327.20	+3.20
London	1172.11	+11.22
Paris	1172.11	+11.22
Singapore	1172.11	+11.22
Tokyo	1172.11	+11.22

SPORTS

The Beast Again Mars The Spirited Beauty of South American Soccer

LONDON — There is more beauty, and considerably more beast, in the Latin than in other soccer species. This month's South American championship, the Copa America, gave the stage to Diego Maradona & Co. They abused it, fouled it, corrupted it. Why should players born with such flair hack so willfully at each other? Why throttle the spirit of their game? King Diego himself asks why.

"This tournament should be for the South American to show his open, attacking style and ball play," he complained. "But Peru, Chile and Uruguay came only to avoid defeat. If time had been controlled as in basketball, only 40 to 50 minutes were played each match."

Maradona's pleas for referee protection might have carried more weight had he turned up fully fit, or had his nation celebrated its anniversary as world champion by giving due priority to this event on Argentine soil. Instead, it succumbed without a goal in its first home defeat by Uruguay in 50 years, then surrendered third place to Colombia.

The Argentines and Brazilians are tired of competing without seasonal respite. Their stars can form in lira and pesos, and the Copa America has become small beer. But once those teams had been kicked off the stage, lacking in professional pride, surely Uruguay and Chile had ambitions for a final televised worldwide from Buenos Aires.

The sky was dull, the atmosphere humid, yet you would expect South Americans to handle that. You would expect younger Latins to parade their wares if for no better reason than to catch an eye in far off, moister lands. They know about Maradona lighting up Europe by inspiring Napoli to win the Italian League and Cup. They know about Hugo Sanchez, a supernatural scoring machine, reaping billions in Madrid. Sure, Maradona and Sanchez antagonize many with their insatiable greed and unreliability off the field. But so long as beauty transcends beast, so long as they win, the paymasters shrug with them, hug with them. It is when the star doesn't deliver that the world turns sour. Enzo Francescoli, third of the South American soccer gods, endured a first season with Racing Club de Paris embittered by relegation struggles and antipathy between himself and Racing's president. Nonetheless, Francescoli was Uruguay's ace in Buenos Aires. His long bones are sparsely cushioned by flesh; his runs are blindingly direct and daring; his claims for ill-treatment sometimes as theatrical as Maradona's. For 20 minutes, Francescoli mastered the finale.

But violence was in the air and at his shins. Within 15 minutes

Rob Hugges

Eduardo Gomez, a Chilean already sent off once in the tournament, was shown the red card for repeated lunges at Francescoli's thighs. Chile then sent in a substitute, hatched a man-of-the-hour, appropriately, Toro, and resumed the raked aggression. Francescoli probed for Chile's breaking point. Chile found his. After 28 minutes, Toro savaged Francescoli's teammate, Antonio Alzamendi, whereupon Francescoli retaliated and was ordered off.

The Uruguayans, who were not quite the thugs of 1986, met force with force and ground out victory. It came courtesy of Roberto Rojas, Chile's captain and reportedly brilliant goalkeeper. He badly miscalculated a shot from Perdomo, unmarked following a corner kick, and that allowed Pablo Perdomo to strike.

A poor goal, a poor tournament. But the traces of beauty, Bengiochea, just 19, and Gustavo Matos, the 20-year-old son of a former international, are exciting Uruguayans. Chilean winger Ivo Basay has pace and a beguiling body swerve. Sadly, the example they set was spoiled by Uruguay's captain, Perdomo, 22. A linesman spotted him fighting with Fernando Astengo and they became the 13th and 14th players sent off in the 13 games. Moments later Perdomo was back, captain victorious at the eye of rapturous panderism.

The parting image was of a man dismissed for violence returning to receive the Copa America and the embrace of officialdom. It symbolized the way Latin now control world soccer, shrugging off the laws and the spirit of the sport.

Next to Perdomo danced Francescoli, a star who had become a spectator. Francescoli has an observant mind. He says the Argentines and Uruguayans have techniques rarely equaled in Europe, skills that "would be more apparent if our countries had better socio-economic conditions." I disagree. Imagination is free, even in the back streets and shanties that television and modern coaching cannot reach. However, the professional game bleeds to death. Some months ago the players of Bella Vista in Uruguay claimed that they had not been paid for months and could not afford bus fares to and from work. So they pitched tents around the training field. And with such economic ruin South America still produces the most thrilling individualists.

It also begets the opposite. Two years ago, inside the Chilean federation threatened the existence of organized soccer there. Now Chile is preparing to host FIFA's world youth championship in October. Heaven forbid that this tournament carries on where the one in Buenos Aires just left off, contaminating young players and emptying stadiums.

Not that youth needs great wealth to corrupt it. At about the same time as the professionals were misbehaving in Buenos Aires, a team of young Argentines was disgracing itself in eastern Europe. Jorge Sarmiento, a goalkeeper enraged by defeat against Britain, butted the referee in the face. He was told he will not be welcome at the World Student Games.

That ban might give Sarmiento time to write a thesis on, say, the violence that flares the skilled Latin footballer.



Don Mattingly, who tied the major-league record for putouts in a nine-inning game, got 1 of his 22 by running down the Twins' Steve Lombardozzi between home and third base.

Mattingly Ties Another Mark, But This Time With His Glove

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Don Mattingly, who must wait five years after he retires to be nominated for baseball's Hall of Fame, already has won a place there for his bat, and now for his glove.

Mattingly, who Saturday matched a major league record by hitting a home run for an eighth consecutive game, Monday night tied a record for most putouts in a nine-inning game during the New York Yankees' 7-1 triumph over the Minnesota Twins.

Starting pitcher Tommy John induced the Twins to hit into 23 ground outs, with Mattingly making the put out on 22.

"Another record. Just what I need," Mattingly said, smiling. "With two outs in the ninth, I saw it on the board and I couldn't believe it."

"I'm really not doing anything on those, just catching the ball," he added. "The credit goes to Tommy."

The Hall of Fame had asked Mattingly to donate the bat he used to tie the Dale Long's home run record. Now it wants his glove, too.

"I don't know if I can give that up yet," Mattingly said. The bat, he added, "that's ready to go. It's got a few chips on it."

The last player to record 22 putouts in a nine-inning game was Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs in 1965. The first to accomplish the feat was the long sniker of the St. Louis Browns and Hal Chase of the Yankees, both in 1906.

Mike Pagliarulo and Mark Salas hit home runs to help John secure his first complete-game victory since July 8, 1984. John allowed seven hits, struck out one and walked one in improving his career

Mattingly Aggravates Injury to Wrist

Newsday

MINNEAPOLIS — As Don Mattingly walked to the showers Monday night after his record-tying game he held his right hand with his left hand and the Yankees held their breath. He had gone zero-for-four, ending his streak of extra-base hits at an American League record 10 straight games, and had aggravated an injury to his wrist.

Manager Lou Piniella said Mattingly could miss "several games." Mattingly offered no prognosis but said that "it hurts to swing" and "it hurts to catch." He was not to be wined and dined Tuesday.

Mattingly estimated that, 10 to 12 times each season, he swings his bat and pain shoots through his right hand and into his wrist. He said that Monday night "it didn't really affect me. I could still make the plays." But at bat he couldn't reach the outfield, much less the fences. He grounded out twice, lined out once and struck out.

"It just happened like it has other times," he said. "But this time it didn't go away."

record to 273-213, which tied him with Red Ruffing for 24th place on the all-time victory list.

It was John's first complete game since last Aug. 30, and only his second over the last three seasons, but the Yankees are 15-3 in games he has started this season and, the left-hander said, he was not amazed by his continued success as age 44.

"Not as surprised as you guys," he said. "I work hard at what I do. I've worked for 25 years to get here."

"Tommy wasn't fooling anybody," said the Twins' third baseman, Gary Gaetti. "He was just throwing his pitches and we were just hitting them into the ground. It's kind of irritating that you never really get one good thing to hit. It's amazing."

John said a slow sinker threw the Twins off balance. "It's a pitch," he said, "that was a doofer. A doofer is a pitch that'll do it for you a better one. It was that or an early exit."

Tigers 5, Athletics 4: In Detroit, pinch-runner Jim Walewander scored from first base with two out in the bottom of eighth when Oakland right fielder Mike Davis and center fielder Luis Polonia collided and Davis dropped Darvell Evans's routine fly ball.

Angels 3, Red Sox 2: In Boston, Devon White singled home California's winning run in the eighth after Brian Downing singled and was sacrificed to second.

Blue Jays 5, Rangers 3: In Arlington, Texas, Garth Iorg, who had not homered since last Aug. 27, hit two with the bases empty and the Rangers fell to 1-9 against Toronto this year.

Indians 9, Royals 5: In Kansas City, Missouri, Rick Dempsey drove in three runs and Mel Hall and Cory Snyder homered for Cleveland as the Royals lost their sixth straight and 11th of their last 12. The Indians tagged Bret Saberhagen for 10 hits and 6 runs in 3 1/2 innings; he is 2-2 with a 6.00 ERA against the 33-59 Indians this year, 13-2 with a 2.15 ERA against the rest of the league.

Brewers 13, Mariners 11: In Milwaukee, Glenn Braggs hit a three-

run homer and Robin Yount drove in three runs against Seattle in a game delayed 2 hours, 38 minutes by rain.

Orioles 4, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Ken Gernhart's two-run single during a four-run fifth helped Baltimore win its sixth straight. The game was called in the top of the sixth after two rain delays totaling 77 minutes in the fifth.

Expos 4, Astros 1: In the National League, in Montreal, Dennis Martinez, once a premier pitcher in the American League, threw a five-hitter against Houston as the Expos won their eighth straight. Martinez struck out four in his second complete game since being recalled June 8 from Indianapolis of the American Association.

Mets 9, Braves 2: In New York, Don Schultz, a hard thrower who has been in and out of the majors the last four years, held Atlanta to three hits for 6 1/2 innings and walked with the bases loaded to force in a run. Schultz got his first start for the Mets because the team's latest casualty, Terry Leach, who has an 8-0 record, tore cartilage in his right knee and was put on the 15-day disabled list.

Reds 10, Phillies 6: In Philadelphia, right fielder Glenn Wilson's throwing error allowed Nick Esasky to score the go-ahead run in a four-run 11th for Cincinnati, which rallied from a six-run deficit for the sixth time this season.

Padres 7, Cubs 4: In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez drove in the go-ahead run with a single and John Kruk laid down a successful squeeze bunt during a four-run seventh that beat Chicago.

The Cubs' Andre Dawson, playing in San Diego for the first time since he was hit in the face by a pitch and the two teams brawled in Chicago on July 7, was taunted and had litter thrown at him by Padre fans.

Pirates 7, Giants 6: In San Francisco, Al Pedrique hit his first major-league homer, with two on, and Andy Van Slyke matched it for Pittsburgh.

(UPI, AP)

For Record Streaks, DiMaggio's Supreme

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that Doc Mattingly's home-run streak has ended, where does the record he shares with Dale Long rank among other batting accomplishments of its type?

The phrase "of its type" is necessary. Hitting a home run in eight consecutive games should not be measured against hitting 4 homers in one game or 61 in one season or 753 in one career.

It belongs with other records set over a span of as few as two days and as many as two months. Of that type of batting record, Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak in 1941 remains supreme, the No. 1 achievement, followed by the 44-game hitting streak of Pete Rose in 1978 and Willie Keeler in 1897.

But the Mattingly-Long home-run streaks deserve to be ranked third, followed by several other batting accomplishments, many of which are all but forgotten.

To compare the stature of this streak with other batting records of their type, three of baseball's most astute accountants were consulted: Seymour Siwoff and Steve Hirdt of the Elias Sports Bureau, which keeps the statistics for both the National League and the American League, and Alan Roth, who has been charting baseball numbers for more than four decades. Here is the composite ranking:

1. DiMaggio's 56-game streak, which also was the core of his being on base in 84 consecutive games.

2. The 44-game hitting streaks of Rose and Keeler that share the National League record.

3. The Mattingly-Long streaks. "If Babe Ruth had hit a homer in eight consecutive games," Siwoff said, "it would have been part of his litany. Now that Mattingly has

done it, what Long accomplished will be appreciated for what it was and is — one of the great records."

4. Frank Howard's total of 10 home runs over six consecutive games for the Washington Senators in 1968. "He hit as many home runs in six games," Hirdt said, "as Mattingly did in eight."

5. Twelve consecutive hits, set over four games by Mike (Pinkey) Higgins of the Boston Red Sox in 1938 and equaled over three games by Walt Dropo of the Red Sox in 1952. "As great a record as this is," Roth said, "a home-run record is harder to get."

6. Tony Lazzari's total of 15 runs batted in, set over two consecutive games for the 1936 Yankees.

7. Twenty-five total bases over two consecutive games, set by Ty Cobb of the Detroit Tigers in 1925 and equaled by Joe Adcock of the Milwaukee Braves in 1954. Adcock had 18 in one game with four homers and a double.

8. Oscar Grimes's 17 consecutive games in which he batted in at least one run for the 1922 Chicago Cubs.

9. Seven consecutive extra-base hits, set by Elmer Smith of the Cleveland Indians in 1922 with three doubles and four home runs, and equaled by Earl Sheely of the Chicago White Sox in 1926 with six doubles and one home run.

10. Paul Waner's 14 consecutive games with at least one extra-base hit (12 doubles, 4 triples, 4 homers).

11. Eight consecutive pinch-hits, set by Dave Philley of the 1958 Philadelphia Phillies and equaled by Russky Staub of the 1983 New York Mets.

12. Joe Sewell's 115 consecutive games without a strikeout for the 1929 Indians over 437 times at bat. He struck out only four times in 152 games that season, as he also did in 155 games in 1925. "Bo Jack-

son," Hirdt said, "strikes out four times in a game now."

13. Ted Williams's streak of getting on base 16 consecutive times for the 1957 Red Sox: 2 singles, 4 homers, 9 walks, 1 hit by pitch.

14. Rudy York's 18 home runs in one month (August) for the 1937 Detroit Tigers. Ruth hit 17 in September for the 1927 Yankees; Willie Mays hit 17 in August for the 1965 San Francisco Giants.

15. Al (Red) Schoendienst's eight doubles over three consecutive games for the 1948 St. Louis Cardinals. Stan Musial of the 1954 Cardinals and Nate Colbert of the 1972 San Diego Padres each hit five home runs in a doubleheader, but their record was not ranked because it occurred on one day, not over a span of at least two days.

"That's what makes what Mattingly did so tremendous," Siwoff said. "After he hit a home run, he'd have to go to sleep on it, then get up and go get another."

To appreciate what Mattingly and Long accomplished, consider that of the top six sluggers in career homers, only Reggie Jackson homered in as many as six consecutive games. Henry Aaron didn't. Nor Ruth, Mays, Frank Robinson or Harmon Killebrew. Roger Maris did in accumulating his record 61 homers for the 1961 Yankees.

"Maris' pursuit of Ruth's 60 down the stretch was a tremendous feat that isn't quite in the same category as these other records," Siwoff said. "But he had the pressure of knowing that he was running out of games."

\$1 Million Bond Set for Jenkins

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — A bond of \$1 million has been set for former British Olympic David Jenkins for his alleged involvement in a steroid smuggling and distribution ring.

The bond for Jenkins, the anchorman on Britain's silver medal-winning 1,600-meter relay team in 1972, was set by U.S. District Judge J. Lawrence Irving at a hearing Monday.

Jenkins, 35, who now lives in Carlsbad, California, had been held without bond since his arrest in April. He is accused of running a ring that federal prosecutors say supplied up to 70 per cent of the black market steroids in the United States. Thirty-four persons were charged with illegally selling and distributing the muscle-building drugs; five have pleaded guilty without going to trial.

Delgado Replaces Roche as Leader Of Wide Open Tour de France Race

United Press International

L'ALPE d'HUEZ, France — Pedro Delgado of Spain became Tuesday the third rider in as many days to take the overall lead of the Tour de France bicycle race when he passed Stephen Roche of Ireland in the mountains on the 20th stage.

Federico Echave of Spain won the 124.9-mile (201-kilometer) stage from Villard de Lans, which ended in a long, steep climb, finishing alone in 5 hours, 52 minutes, 11 seconds. His BH teammate, Anselmo Fuente of Spain, came in second, 1 minute, 32 seconds behind.

Christophe Lavainne of France was third, 2:12 back, with Martin Ramirez of Colombia fourth, trailing by 3:00. Luis Herrera of Colombia, Delgado and two-time tour champion Laurent Fignon of France finished just behind Ramirez.

Delgado was listed second, 3:44 back, but Roche managed only 15th place, 5:28 behind Echave, and the race leader's yellow jersey passed to Delgado. He had begun the stage in third place overall, trailing Roche by 1:19, but gained 1:44 on the Irishman.

Underlining how wide open the 74th tour has been, Delgado became the eighth overall leader since the race started July 1 and the third leader in the past three days.

Roche took the yellow jersey from Jean-Francois Bernard of France during Monday's mountainous 19th stage. Bernard had taken the lead from Charly Mottet of France on Sunday. Roche, Bernard and Herrera remain very much in contention, with five stages left before Sunday's finale in Paris.

Claude Criquelion of Belgium led the charge up the long, twisting road to L'Alpe d'Huez near Grenoble with Echave, Fuente and four others not far behind. This group had a lead of more than three minutes on the pack when Echave shot ahead three miles from the finish.

Delgado, Roche, Herrera and Marino Lajarreria of Spain were in a group well behind the leaders when Herrera, considered the world's best climber, went into high gear. Delgado followed but Roche was unable to keep up. Herrera and Delgado passed rider after rider going up the steep road, quickly widening the gap with Roche.

On Wednesday, the 23 teams face another day of climbing high in the mountains and another mountain-top finish on the 115.25-mile 21st stage from Bourg d'Oisans to La Plagne.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball
Monday's Line Scores
Cleveland 600 218-9 17
Kansas City 600 200-9 9
Milwaukee 600 218-9 17
Pittsburgh 600 218-9 17
St. Louis 600 218-9 17
Texas 600 218-9 17
Toronto 600 218-9 17
Washington 600 218-9 17
White Sox 600 218-9 17
Yankees 600 218-9 17

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division
New York 58 28 27
Toronto 52 38 14
Detroit 49 45 26
Milwaukee 45 45 26
Boston 42 47 23
Cleveland 33 59 24
West Division
Minnesota 49 32 17
California 47 34 13
Kansas City 46 30 4
Seattle 44 32 8
Texas 42 34 8
Chicago 40 34 6
NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division
St. Louis 58 28 27
Montreal 52 38 14
New York 49 45 26
Chicago 45 45 26
Pittsburgh 42 47 23
Philadelphia 33 59 24
West Division
Cincinnati 49 32 17
San Francisco 47 34 13
Houston 46 30 4
Atlanta 44 32 8
Los Angeles 42 34 8
San Diego 40 34 6

Cycling

Tour de France
TWENTIETH STAGE
(Villard de Lans to L'Alpe d'Huez)
201.9 miles
1. Federico Echave, Spain, 5:52:11, 21 minutes, 11 seconds.
2. Anselmo Fuente, Spain, 1:19:24, 23 seconds behind.
3. Christophe Lavainne, France, 2:12:00.
4. Marino Lajarreria, Colombia, 2:18:00.
5. Luis Herrera, Colombia, 3:19:00.
6. Laurent Fignon, France, 3:25:00.
7. Pedro Delgado, Spain, 3:44:00.
8. Guido Van Calster, Belgium, same time.
9. Claude Criquelion, Belgium, 4:29:00.
10. Gerhard Zastrow, Austria, 4:43:00.
11. Roni Alcalá, Mexico, 5:10:00.
12. Gilles Maréchal, 5:18:00.
13. Pablo Portillo, Colombia, 5:22:00.
14. Jean-Francois Bernard, France, 5:28:00.
15. Stephen Roche, Ireland, 5:28:00.
OVERALL LEADERS
1. Pedro Delgado, Spain, 92:25:21.
2. Stephen Roche, Ireland, 52:25:21.
3. Jean-Francois Bernard, France, 3:12:00 behind.
4. Charly Mottet, France, 2:12:00.
5. Luis Herrera, Colombia, 2:03:00.
6. Pablo Portillo, Colombia, 1:53:00.
7. Roni Alcalá, Mexico, 1:51:00.
8. Laurent Fignon, France, 1:54:00.
9. Anselmo Fuente, Spain, 1:54:00.
10. Marino Lajarreria, Spain, 1:54:00.
11. Federico Echave, Spain, 1:54:00.
12. Claude Criquelion, Belgium, 1:54:00.
13. Andy Ripstein, 1:54:00.
14. Robert Miller, Britain, 2:29:00.
15. Erik Bruviken, Holland, 3:24:00.
WOMEN
1. Sheri Graf, 2:47:19.
2. Martina Novotna, 3:00:00.
3. Chris Brown, 3:02:00.
4. Pam Striver, 3:03:00.
5. Helena Sukova, 3:07:15.
6. Hana Mandlikova, 3:08:00.
7. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 3:09:00.
8. Zina Garrison, 3:10:00.
9. Wendy Turnbull, 3:10:00.
10. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.
11. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.
12. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.
13. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.
14. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.
15. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.

Pro Leaders
(Through July 19)
MEN
1. Mikko Salo, 107:00.
2. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
3. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
4. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
5. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
6. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
7. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
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12. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
13. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
14. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
15. Steve Nouri, 107:00.
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13. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.
14. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.
15. Lori McNeil, 3:10:00.

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
NEW YORK — Pat Terry Leach, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 12.
Boston catcher of Bob Gibson pitcher, from Television, International League.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
CINCINNATI — Signed Gerald Nichols, defensive tackle.
PHILADELPHIA — Cut Rusty Fritch, kicker.
SEATTLE — Signed Tony Woods and John Kalar, linebackers, and Eugene Robinson, safety.
MOTOR RACING
MARLBORO — Signed Alain Prost to two-year contract.
COLLEGE
MARYLAND — Named Kevin Walters as co-sports athletic director.

Basketball Coaches Abandon Team on California Highway

Los Angeles Times Service

FULLERTON, California — Six varsity basketball players from Sunny Hills High School in Fullerton abandoned their coaches Saturday night while on route home from a tournament in Palm Springs, California, in a van, police have reported.

The players told police that their two assistant coaches were apparently angered by the loss of the game and by a radio that they thought was being played too loudly in the van.

The six athletes said that the coach who was driving the van took the keys out of the ignition, got out and followed the other coach, who was joining in another vehicle. The coaches then drove off, leaving the players sitting in the van alongside Interstate 10 in Riverside County.

Administrators and school board officials in the Fullerton Joint Union High School District said that they planned to look into the incident at Tuesday night's board meeting. "This sort of thing is inexcusable," said the school board president, Marilyn Buchi.

"These boys could have been hurt if they tried walking along that busy interstate at night," said Sergeant Dave Nordstrom of the Riverside County Sheriff's Office. "The smartest thing they did was to stay in that van and wait for help."

The van had been spotted by a Riverside deputy sheriff, Jim Col-

lot, who was on a routine patrol. He took the players, ages 16 and 17, to the sheriff's station in Banning, about 100 miles southeast of Los Angeles, from where they called their parents to pick them up.

"Then we sent out for some pizza for them, and they ate lots of pizza," said one deputy.

2 Coaches Are Suspended
Robert Lyndon Boop, 26, and Mark Kremer, 21, both of Fullerton, were suspended Monday by Steven White, the basketball coach at Sunny Hills High School. The Associated Press reported from Fullerton.

School officials refused to discuss the incident pending an investigation, and neither Boop nor Kremer could immediately be reached for comment. Both are salaried coaches with the school's summer athletic program but do not teach at the school.

White said Boop had intended to teach the boys a lesson and returned to the van later with Kremer to drive them home. But they already had been picked up by Collier.

"They were just sitting there in the freeway traffic" on the shoulder of the highway, Collier said. "And the first thing they wanted to know was if we could arrest the coaches."

White said the "kids were playing music and singing and jumping around" and Boop "warned them to settle down. I guess they kept on jumping around."

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